ESTABLISHED 1318.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,197—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
R.M. ORIENTAL	6294	W. H. Moule	8th Jan.
† BALLAARAT	6300	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
R.M. EGYPT	8003	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	6300	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Landon	19th ,,
R.M. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
R.M. EGYPT	8003	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Landon	19th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	6294	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Landon	16th ,,
R.M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
R.M.L. EGYPT	8003	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Landon	14th ,,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked R. L. proceede to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasmychich	4,213	1st Feb. 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	12th Jan. '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb. '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan. 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

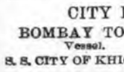
E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 5, 1897.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF KHIOS	2,289	Kinloch	About the 18th Jan. 1898.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Horuby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
BUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 6th Jan., 1898 at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about 7th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,822 tons, on or about 12th Jan., 1898 sailing at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,254	Paul	Friday. 21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,200	Plasdin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday. 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Renies	13th Jan. 1898.

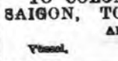
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Burmah via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

This Department is receiving Constant supplies by every through mail steamer from the very best sources. QUALITY and CONDITION of all GOODS GUARANTEED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FISH		
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 8 oz. single	0 10	0 12
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality only, 18 oz., double ..... per tin	1 1	1 3
Sardines, in Butter, 18 oz., double ..... per tin	1 4	1 7
Sardines, boneless (Teyssonneau's 10 oz. ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Sardines, Smoked, Norwegian, 16 oz. ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Sardines, Excelsior in Tomatoes	1 3	1 6
Sprats, dried, Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	1 2	1 4
Turbot, fresh ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Whitebait, real Blackwall, Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per in	1 9	1 12
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, Crosse and Blackwell's large tins ..... per tin	0 15	1 1
GAMMONS—		
In fine condition, just arrived, from 13 to 15lbs ..... per lb.	1 0	1 2
FRENCH BEANS—		
(Haricot Verts), Special brand ... per tin	0 10	0 12
,, ,, ... in bottles	0 14	1 0
FRENCH PLUMS—C. Clark & Co.'s—		
2-lb. Bottles	2 8	2 14
1-lb. Bottles	1 4	1 7
Plums for Stewing ..... per lb.	0 10	0 12
FRUITS FOR DESSERT—		
Figs (Finest Turkey) ..... per tin	1 6	1 9
,, Finest Pulled (when in season)		
Grapes at Xmas ..... per lb.		
Muscatels Raisins ..... 2-lb. bot.	2 12	3 2
Muscatels and Almonds ..... ,, ,,	3 8	4 0
FRUITS CRYSTALLIZED AND GLACE—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Figs, Orangos (Green and Golden), Peaches, Pears (Pink and White)	1 6	9
Raspberries		
Assorted Fruits		
Marrons (in Syrup) ..... per bot.	3 8	4 0
FRUITS FOR DESSERTS (in Brandy and Noyeau)—		
Assorted Fruits ..... per bot.	2 14	3 4
Cherries in Brandy, French. ,,	1 8	1 11
Fruits in Noyeau, French .... ,,	2 14	3 4
FRUITS DESSERT (in Syrup)—		
Pears, Thurber's finest packed, per 3lb. tin	1 9	1 12
Peaches	1 9	1 12
Greengages	1 9	1 12
Egg Plums	9	1 1
Cherries	1 12	2
Apricots	1 6	1
HAMS—		
Finest Irish, from 9 to 16lbs. ... per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Yorkshire, from 24 to 30lbs. per lb.	1 2	1 4
HARICOT BEANS ..... per 2 lb. tin	0 11	0 12

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACEDOINE, of Vegetable ..... per tin	0 12	0 14
MINCE MEAT ..... in 1 lb. jar	1 2	1 4
PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled ..... in 1 lb. tin	4 4	4 12
PATE DE FOIE GRAS (Goose Liver) Truffled ..... in 1 lb. tin	2 12	3 2
PEAS, TINNED—		
Peas, Fine, Green, Superior ..... per tin	0 9	0 10
Petit Pois, Surfins (au naturel) ,,	0 12	0 14
Petit Pois, in Bottles ..... per bot.	0 12	0 14
PIES, AND PATES—		
Belgravian Camp, Chicken and Tongue, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham (Poulton Noel's) per tin	1 3	1 6
Glencairn Camp Pie, Turkey and Tongue, Ham and Chicken (Cunningham's) per tin	1 8	1 11
	1 0	1 2
RAISINS—		
Sultana ..... per 2 lb. bot.	14	1 0
Valencia ..... ,,	0 14	1 0
SAUSAGES—		
Bologna Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's) ..... per tin	1 12	2 0
Cambridge Sausages (Crosse and Blackwell's) ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Cambridge Sausages (Poulton and Noel's) ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, (Blanchflower's ..... per tin	1 0	1 4
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages small tin (Blanchflower's ..... per tin	0	0 9
Irish Sausages, Matterson's "Shamrock Brand ..... per tin	0 13	0 15
Moir's Army Rations, No. 2, ... 1-lb. tin	1 2	1 4
Do. do. Sausages. No. 15 ... per tin	1 4	1 7
Mortadella Sausages ..... ,,	0 12	0 14
Norfolk (Blanchflower's) ..... ,,	0 14	1 0
Oxford Sausages, small size (Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	8	12
Oxford Sausages, large (Crosse and Blackwell's ..... per tin	2 9	2 14
Oxford Sausages, small (Poulton and Noel's) ..... per tin	0 14	1 0
Pork (Crosse and Blackwell's) ... ,,	1 8	1 11
TONGUES—		
American Lunch Tongues, superior ..... per tin	2 8	2 14
Calves' Tongues in Jelly ..... per tin	1 8	1 11
Calves' Tongues do ..... per tin	3 0	3 6
Lunch Sheep Tongues ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Do. Lambs' Tongues ..... per tin	1 0	1 2
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins (Crosse and Blackwell's), superior ..... each	6 12	7 8
Ox Tongues in Jelly, ready for the table in tins ..... each	8 0	9 2
Ox Tongues, Mayfair, very delicious ..... each	3 12	4 0
Ox Tongues, Mayfair large	4 8	5 0
Do. Prime Pic-Nic ..... per tin	3 2	3 8
Do. Paysandu, small size ..	2 8	2 14
Sandringham Lunch Tongues ..... ,,	1 3	1 6
Sheep's Tongue, in Tomato Sauce (Poulton and Noel's) ..... ,,	1 8	1 11
TRUFFLES, Bernard's ..... ¼ bot.	1 12	2 0
Do, do. ..... 1-8 bot.	1 0	1 0

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Cash.	Rs.	Credit.	Rs.
Medel "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	443
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	230
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay,

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY" To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	36	45
With Single temple Sides	50	33	38
Folders	50	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletie" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Side cups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING

MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S NEW MARIONETTES.

SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED! DON'T FORGET THE FINEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH PANTOMIME

"BLUE BEARD,"

NEXT GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 8TH.

Plan now open at SOONDY & Co.

PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.

CHILDREN Half Price.

Military and Navy half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats. Doors open at 5-30. Overture at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15.

HARRY DENT. Manager.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on the 6th instant, are requested to deliver in by the Up. er Gate.

Empty carriages will be parked outside the Upper Gate, and after taking up at the platform, will leave by the Lower Gate.

Those gentlemen who are willing to provide themselves with an extra servant will find their departure much facilitated thereby.

H. G. GELL, Ag. Commissioner of Police,

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th January 1898.

JUST RECEIVED a Fresh Consignment of 33,000 Pounds TEA from R. MULLI'S KANGRA VALLEY TEA ESTATE. Prices varying from 8 to 12 Annas per lb.

SOLE AGENTS:—

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

16, MARINE STREET, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHOLIBAI LUXIMIBAI BUNDWAD KARIM, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent, tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 2181, 2113, to 2116, 2170, New Nos. 4, 522, 526, 1, 533, Old Survey Nos. 586, 587, 856, and New Survey Nos. 3-5457, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jamsetji Edulji Tiperiwalla, and partly by that of Bejunji Edulji Soonawalla, on the West, by the Khetwadi 8th Lane aforesaid, on the North by the property of Abdul Kadir Jeman Hassam, and on the South by the property of Hormuzji Adarji Mistri, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2000 th and Street No. 6 B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 4th day of January 1898.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1898, for works in the construction of masonry platforms (excluding timber and iron works) for Kalchra Siding, on the Flats, at Mahalaxmi.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th Jan., 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1898, for the Construction of quarters for the HEAD ANIMAL KEEPER in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th December, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

ON SALE FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY.

AT ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES, including Postage, payable in advance, Quarterly, or Half-yearly, according to the wish and convenience of Subscribers.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

TITLES.	Direct Post.	Up Country.	2nd hand.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	6 8	7 8	6 0
Answers or Forget-Me-Not	7 0	8 0	6 0
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British Medical Journal or Lancet	37 0	39 0	19 0
Catholic Times and Opinion	7 0	8 0	6 8
Catholic Fireside or Pink-Me-Up	6 8	7 8	6 0
English Mail (Bombay)	8 2	8 2	5 0
Golden Penny or Home Chat	7 0	8 0	6 0
Graphic or Illustrated London News	29 0	30 0	16 0
Home News or Overland Mail	25 0	26 0	14 8
Ladies' Gaze to or Woman's Life	7 0	8 0	6 0
Lady's Pictorial	33 0	34 0	22 4
Lloyd's Weekly or People	7 0	8 0	6 0
Penny Illustrated	8 0	9 0	6 8
Pearson's Weekly or Tit-bits	7 0	8 0	6 0
Punch or To-day	13 0	14 0	9 0
Queen	33 0	36 0	21 8
Sketchy Bits or Success	7 0	8 0	6 0
Spectator	25 0	26 0	14 8
Saturday Review or World	26 0	27 0	14 8
Sketch	34 0	37 0	21 0
Sporting and Dramatic News	29 0	30 0	16 0
St. James's Budget	27 0	28 0	16 0
Tablet (Catholic)	23 0	24 0	14 0
Times (London)	11 0	12 0	8 0
Truth or Vanity Fair	26 0	27 0	16 0
Weekly Times and Echo or Scraps	7 0	8 0	6 0
Westminster Budget	17 0	18 0	12 8

The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or yearly Subscribers in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the third column are for Newspapers posted every Monday, one week after arrival in Bombay, in good second-hand condition.

Back numbers of the above Weeklies and Magazines can be supplied from the 1st April last at greatly reduced prices.

Papers not included in this list can also be supplied to order in 25 days.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1898.

N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

FINE ART CALENDARS FOR 1898.

FINE ART CALENDAR. Rs. 2-0.
A handsome turnover Calendar of twelve leaves, size 10 × 8 inches, each card having a seasonable picture, as well as flowers of each month.

THE FLOWERS WE LOVE. Rs. 3-0.
A magnificent calendar, on four folds, with frontispiece; size 13×9 1-2 inches; illustrated with five girls heads, each wearing a spray of flowers, suitable to the season.

THE ROSE ART CALENDAR. Rs. 2-0.
A turn over calendar, on five folds size 10×7 1-2 inches; on each card is a spray of roses, artistically printed in most natural colours.

VIOLET TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A handsome fine art calendar, having five card leaves, illuminated with blue and white violets.

BLOSSOM TIME CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A fine art calendar, on five folds, illustrated, with landscapes and flowers.

SWEET PEAS CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Another attractive art calendar, on five card leaves, to fold over, illuminated with sweet peas, of different colours.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS CALENDAR.
A charming combination of birds and blossom. Quite a new design.

CHANGING SEASONS. Rs. 6-0
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves, size 15 by 12 ins.; Each Card having a panel illustration, printed in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbons and bows.

YEAR IN, YEAR OUT. Rs. 5-0.
A fine Calendar of six leaves, size, 14½ ins., by 11½ ins., each leaf being beautiful illustrated in heliogravure. Ornamented with silk ribbon and bows. Boxed singly. Calendars so arranged that the plates can be framed.

THE GOLDEN YEAR CALENDAR. Rs. 3-8.
A charming Calendar of silk leaves, size 11½ in., by 9½in., having six illustrations in heliogravure with silk ribbons and bow to hang up. Arranged so that each sheet can be framed. Boxed.

FLOWERS OF THE YEAR. Rs. 3-8.
A magnificent turnover Calendar of twelve leaves each having floral designs printed in best style of colour work, with quotations from the late Frances Ridley Havergal. Boxed.

THE FLORAL YEAR. Rs. 2-8.
A beautiful panel Calendar of six turn-over leaves, each leaf being illustrated in full colours, landscape and flower subjects. Boxed.

THE HEARTEASE CALENDAR, Rs. 2-8.
A very beautiful Calendar of six turn-over leaves size 12 in., by 8 in., Floral and landscape designs Printed in full colours, silk ribbons to hang up. Boxed.

THE PLATE CALENDAR. Rs. 1-8.
A dainty novelty, consisting of four Plaques to turn over, each containing Calendar for three months of the year. Printed in full colours, richly embossed border of marguerite daisies, cut out design, silk ribbon to hang up. Boxed.

HORSESHOE CALENDAR. Re. 1-8.
Being a Calendar of four turn-over Cards, cut out in the shape of a Horseshoe, with full coloured illustrations. Flowers and landscape subjects. Boxed.

FLORAL GEMS. Re. 1-8.
A very dainty turn-over Calendar with six leaves size 11½ in, by 7 in. Cut out shape designs being Flower Maidens.

BEAUTIFUL YEAR CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A Devotional turn-over panel Calendar, printed in full colours. Floral designs, size 9 in., by 3½ in., tied with silk ribbons.

CIRCLING YEAR. Re. 1-0.
A turn-over Calendar of twelve leaves, with quotations from Shakespeare, each leaf illustrated in best style of colour work, Printed on thick board.

PATHWAY OF FLOWERS Re. 1-0.
A novelty in turn-over Calendars with six leaves and a card background. Cut out and embossed with dainty illustrations in colour.

GEORGE HERBERT CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
An oblong cut-out Calendar of six leaves, beautifully illustrated in full colours, with selections from George Herbert.

THE SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A very charming turn-over Calender of six leaves each leaf illustrating some of Shakespeare's best known characters. Printed in highest style of colour work.

VIOLET CALENDAR, Re. 1-0
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets and landscapes.

FLORAL SEASON'S CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
With six turn-over leaves, printed in full colours with selections from Ruskin, Size; 10 in. by 6½ in.

THE PIERROT CALENDAR, Re. 1-0.
A novelty in a fancy Calendar, cut-out design, shape of halfmoon, with children and children's faces printed in full colours.

PEEP OF DAY CALENDAR. Re. 1-0.
A shutter Calendar of six panels, beautifully illustrated with landscapes and flower borders with verses by A. A. Proctor.

THE NANSEN MECHANICAL CALENDAR Re. 1-0.
A distinct novelty, showing Nansen discovering the North Pole. Printed in full colours. Boxed.

SWITCHBACK. Re. 1-0.
Mechanical Calendar. An exceedingly clever Calendar, representing an evening-garden fete, with switchback. Boxed.

FLORAL MONTHS. As. 8.
A stand or hang-up folding Card Calendar. Designs of roses and pansies.

MONTH TO MONTH. As. 8.
A Devotional Calendar of eight turn-over leaves, illustrated with full colour illustrations and Bible texts.

DAY TO DAY CALENDAR. As. 8.
A turn-over advertising Calendar, with twelve leaves, with full illustrations in colours.

WORDSWORTH FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
Similar to above with selections from Wordsworth.

LONGFELLOW FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
As above with selections from Longfellow.

HAVERGAL FLORAL CALENDAR. As. 8.
As above, with selections from Miss Havergals writings.

THE ONWARD WAY. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar illustrated with groups of Forget-me-not, landscapes and birds with verses by Charlotte Murray.

THE DAISY CHAIN. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar of four panels design, white daisies and landscapes.

PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS. As. 8.
A shutter Calendar, with designs of pansies and small landscapes, with silk ribbons to hang up.

CHILDREN IN SWING CALENDAR. As. 8.
A dainty little novelty of two Children in Swing, with tear-off Calendar for the year.

KITTY'S CALENDAR. As. 8.
A string of five kittens' heads, with saucer showing monthly tablets.

WATER LILY CALENDAR. As. 6.
A small Shutter Calendar of four leaves; design, water lilies and forget-me-nots.

THE ROSE CALENDAR. As. 6.
A dainty little Shutter Calendar of four leaves, with silk ribbons.

HE CARETH FOR YOU. Rs. 2.
A Devotional Calendar of twelve turn-over leaves printed in full colours, with cut out border embossed.

DICKENS CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Calendar of six turn-over leaves, illustrated with characters from Dickens, printed in full colours.

PANSY CALENDAR. Re. 1.
A turn-over Calendar of six leaves, each leaf beautifully printed in full colours, designs being bunches of pansies and landscapes.

VIOLET CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Similar to above, but designs being groups of violets, and landscapes.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Calendar similar to above, but with designs of Forget-Me-Nots and landscapes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.—Contd.

SHOOTING CALENDAR. Re. 1.
Subject, Sportsman firing at a target, which opening shows a Calendar.

HOME TREASURES. Ans. 6.
Subject two Children in Scales, with tear off Calendar for each month.

HE LEADETH ME. Ans. 6.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of six leaves, printed in full colours, with floral designs and texts.

MY TIMES ARE IN THY HANDS. Re. 1.
A Devotional Calendar, of twelve turn-over leaves beautifully illustrated in full colours, with a Scripture text for each month.

THE WHITTIER CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
An oblong turn-over Calendar of eight leaves, illustrated in full colours, with selections from Whittier.

THE WESLEY CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
Same, as above, with selections from Wesley.

THE LILY CALENDAR, Re. 1.
A very beautiful Shutter Calendar of four panels, printed in best style of colour works, with silk ribbons to hang up.

HAPPY MONTHS CALENDAR. Ans. 8.
A turn-over Calendar of four leaves, size 5½ in., by 6½ in., beautifully illustrated in colours Tied with silk ribbons.

CHILDREN'S CALENDAR. Ans. 8
A very charming little Shutter Calendar of four panels, each beautifully illustrated with children's faces.

BLOCK CALENDARS, to tear off, each Re. 1-0.
The Tennyson Calendar, with an illustration from the "Gardener's Daughter," and an appropriate quotation for every day in the year.
The Shakespeare Calendar, with an illustration from "as you like it," and Shakesperian quotations for every day.
The Office Calendar; a useful Calendar, in green roan leather with clear black letters, shewing the day, month, and other useful information; price Ans. 12.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1898.

Ready shortly. Orders now being registered.
In paper covers. Ans. 12. Larger edition, bound in half morocco. Rs. 1-14.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL 1898, Rs 2-10.

NOW READY;
THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.
"A Cyclopaedic record of Men and topics of the day."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS W. I. Turf Club will CLASS AGE, and MEASURE, HORSES, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at Grand Stand, at 2-30 P.M., applications for forms accompanied by the amount of fee to be made at the office, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHOSHRU BURJORJI CHOKSHI, has contracted and agreed TO SELL to our client Mr. PANDURUNG KRISHNAJEE BHOJNE. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow, Stables, and Chawls, standing thereon exclusively assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 855, Street Nos. 32, 34, and 33, situate, lying and being at Paydhownee Road, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2½ square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7829 and Survey No. 1278, and bounded on or towards the East by the Colaa Moholla, on or towards the West by the property of Balkreeshna Morobe, on or towards the North by the Paydhownee Road, andcon or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Yoosuf and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Bomooji Shapurji Chothia, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Kaikhoshru Burjorji Choksbi.

All persons having any claim upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1898.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the only way of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoea, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 10th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE,

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15/, and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 0
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large editions. Apply to Manager Bombay Steam Press.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I REGRET to inform my respected constituents and the Public in general, that owing to a destructive FIRE in my GODOWN and CIGARETTE FACTORY, I will not be able to meet fully Orders for Cigarettes and Havana Cigars. Arrangements have been made and hope to resume work on or before the 25th inst. In the meantime my up-country customers, whose orders I will not be able to meet fully will be informed by Wire accordingly.

D. MACROPOLO.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1898.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 27th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 50, not Rs. 20, as shown in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL, Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec., Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON, Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD, Manager

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, Bengal Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Worms.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 75 " Rs. 40 "

For these Crears of Champagnes Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

HOUSE OF LORDS WHISKY.

PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE of LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders OB Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

CRAIGELLACHIE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY Coy., LTD.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Heme through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIS

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.) 1 bon.)	1,317
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	12½
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	50
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	429½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,180	all	...	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	60	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	218	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ordinary)	871	50	all	8 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	* 1,000	dvd Rs.5(	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,070
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	780
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Crosse Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	547 1-2
Goorie Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	525
Gujjan bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	950
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	4824
India Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	329
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	900	90	dvd 25	572
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	600
Hinguoghat Mills	700	500	500	40	570
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	280
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	833
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg	440	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,010
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,436
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2400
Manugon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	1132
Morarji Gocaldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S. & W. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,729	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1/s. 20	415
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5(	1125
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5(	880
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6(	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	200	200	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,500	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	20000	500	500	dvd.Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Vesulsha ker Laxhm i shanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	800nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	256
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,025
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	155
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahm adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	125	dvd Rs 8	85
Mofussil Co.	900	1,000	400	dvd Rs20	345xd
Munmar M	100	250	all	15	265
New Berar	60	500	500	dvd Rs45	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	145
Prince of Wales	120	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	50	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Scrub Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	500	10	dvd Rs60	1080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	900	250	225	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd N	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	2,000	200	175	25	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	153
Mareks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Printery	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	80
Port Canning Co.	3,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	407 xd
Soondy & Co.	3,000	100	100	8	40
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	50	1,515
Thacker & Co.	1,250	100	100	125	435
Telephone Co.	1,000	250	200	dvd Rs18	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Gold	Rs. 25
China Sycee	22-15
Patna, but Gold, old	21-12
Do. new	21-13
Australian, bar Gold 180	19-25
Bombay bar Gold	15-5
Sovereigns	15-5
Do. Demonetized	6 10-6
Bar Silver 17	72-8
Do. 171	73-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 10-12m., 11-35s. Low water, 4-39m., 4-3s.
Municipal Corporation (election of a member of the Legislative Council), 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Jackal Club.
Reception at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sabarmati left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Muttra left the dock on Tuesday.

THE SHREE BAPDAVE FAIR.—The annual fair, in honor of Shree Bapdave, commences from to-morrow, and will last for three days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 34, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

THE FIRE AT MEADOW STREET.—Superintendent Brewin, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, stated that the total damage caused by the fire in Meadow Street amounted to Rs. 19,000, distributed as under:—Landlord, Rs. 7,000; Mr. Maeropolo, Rs. 10,000; and Mr. Muganlal Shroff, Rs. 2,000.

FIRE.—About half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a jewlee hut, at Dharavie, belonging to one Natzia Coowarji. The hut was burnt to the ground, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 15. Three persons were sleeping in the hut at the time, but they escaped unhurt. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Joliffe charged thirteen mendicants with begging on the public road. The Inspector stated that the accused were seen running a race with tram cars on the Bhuleshwar and Cowasji Patel Tank roads, and annoying the passengers by asking alms from them. One of the accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a week's and the rest to ten days' simple imprisonment.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Shamroo Bandoeji Dandeker, residing at Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, reported to the police, on Tuesday evening, that, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while his daughter, Shantabai, aged six years, was purchasing some parched grain, a man, who looked like a Hindu, enticed her away to a lane off the Gunpowder Road, and there robbed her of her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 45.—Amunta Mahadeo, a boy, aged about five years, residing with his parents in the same locality, was enticed away in a similar manner and robbed of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 20, by a man who looked like a Hindu.

A CHARGE OF RAPE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second; Presidency Magistrate, committed one Sulleman Jamal, a Mahomedan book-binder, residing at Mutton Road, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of committing rape on the person of a Mahomedan girl, named Tyroo, aged eight years, on the 29th of November last. Mr. Dewrooker, pleader, defended. The magistrate recorded the evidence of the girl and Inspector Sloane, who had been in charge of the case, and the evidence of some witnesses. The accused, on being questioned by the court, denied the charge, which he said was a trumped up one.

AN ADDRESS TO THE NEW SHERIFF FROM SURAT.—A Surat correspondent states that, under the auspices of the Borah Raja Club of that city, a general meeting was held, on Friday last, under the presidency of Mr. Saleybhoy Ebonbhoy Hasanbhoy at which several speakers eulogised the public beneficence of Adamjee Peerbhoy, the new Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Amirudin Mohomedbhoy read to the meeting an address of congratulation which had been prepared for presentation to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy. The address was unanimously adopted, and it was resolved to send a deputation to Bombay to present the address to Mr. Adamjee. The proceedings ended with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bhoiwada Cross Lane, touching the death of Venoo, a Hindu girl, aged two years, daughter of one Luximon Narling, a fitter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel, and residing at Bhoiwada. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the father was cooking in the kitchen, and the deceased and her brother, about eight years old, were playing in the passage. Within a few minutes the father heard the noise of a fall, and on going out of the kitchen found a window frame, which had been placed against the wall in the passage, had fallen down and the deceased was under it. When removed from her position the child was found to be dead, her head having been crushed. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL OFF A LADDER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Soondree, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, daughter of one Goordin Juggonath, a coachman employed in the service of the proprietors of the Esplanade Hotel, and residing in the British Hotel Lane, in a loft over a stable. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, deceased came home with a basket of feul on her head, and as she was going up the ladder to the loft over the stable her foot slipped and she fell down. Her mother came down and took her up, when deceased complained of pain in the left shoulder. Some household remedies were tried, and on the following day fever set in, and she died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

NOTES FROM RATNAGIRI.—A correspondent writes:—The winter sowings are generally in a thriving condition throughout this district, but the prices of rice have suddenly risen, owing, it is said, to the scarcity in the Madras Presidency. This has become in some respects, a source of anxiety to the people here who had to suffer much in various ways during the last famine. Mr. Khareghat, the popular judge who had gone to Bombay during the holidays, came back yesterday and resumed his duties.—Mr. Wagle, the first-class sub-judge of this place, has been transferred to Dharwad, and Mr. Bhanap succeeds him here. Great regret is felt by all classes of the people of Ratnagiri, particularly by the members of the bar, at the approaching departure of Mr. Wagle, who by his judicious and untiring patience and unfailing courtesy had earned the respect, esteem, and confidence of the bar and also of the suitors.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—A new addition to the curriculum of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has just been made, and it is one which should prove of much service to the young men in our locomotive engineering workshops. A class is to be opened on the 15th of January (which is to be continued on Saturday afternoons only), from 3 to 5 o'clock, the object being to give instruction on locomotives and locomotive engineering, of such a character as to combine in a thoroughly useful and important manner with the practical work which is obtained in the railway departments. The lectures will include past and present work on locomotives, latest improvements, etc., and these will be followed by practical demonstration on the large locomotive which the institute possesses. The fee for the course has been fixed at the small amount of Rs. 10, so as to come within reach of the poorer class of apprentices who aspire to an educational advancement in life.

THE NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT PUBLIC HALL.—We learn that the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has prepared eight designs for the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Public Hall, for which Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit has placed five lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Corporation. The cost of the hall has been estimated at about Rs. 5,10,237. The hall, according to the designs, is to be 121½ feet long, 81 feet broad, and 54 feet high. A gallery, 12 feet broad, will be attached to two sides of it. There will be 2,000 seats in the hall, each five feet square. Before entering this large public hall, the visitor will see a room, 61 feet square, in which will be placed a large statue of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit. Close to this room will be another hall, 60 feet long and 30 feet broad, with a gallery all round, for the holding of smaller meetings or for use as a dining-hall or refreshment room. The designs have been submitted to Bai Dinbai Petit, who approved of them, but has withheld her final sanction till the return to Bombay of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, as the Victoria Dock on view of the body of Syid Sajoo Syid Mugrabie aged thirty-five years, a stevedore's foreman, residing at Kavit Gully. On Tuesday, the deceased was standing at No. 4 hatch of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Muttra, superintending the discharge of the bags of sugar by means of crane No. 7. Fifteen bags were secured to the sling, and the deceased gave order to the craneman to heave it up. He did so, and when the sling was about five feet above the hatch, he shouted out that the bags had not been properly secured. The deceased, it was alleged, abused the the craneman and told him to go on leaving the sling. The craneman heaved up, and when the bags were about nine feet above the hatch, the bags suddenly slipped off the sling and fell on to the deceased. A number of labourers at once removed the bags and extricated the deceased, who was then found dead, his head having been crushed. It was stated by one of the witnesses that it was the duty of the deceased to see that the bags had been properly slung into the sling. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

FIRE AT THE CURRIMBHOY MILL.—About a quarter past 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon a bolle was seen issuing from the roof of the dust-room chamber of the Currimbhoy Mill, at De Lisle Road, by some operatives who were at work in the mill and who raised an alarm. The donkey-engine of the mill was immediately brought into use, and without any delay telephonic intelligence was despatched to all the fire-brigade stations. The Chinchpoogly steamer, under Mr. Ratcliff, was first to arrive on the spot, followed by the Sankli Tank, Babulla Tank, and Gowalia Tank steamers. The manager of the mill, however, thought the donkey-engine of the mill was quite capable of coping with the fire and dispensed with the services of the Municipal engines, which then returned to their respective stations. About an hour and a-half after the Chinchpoogly steamer was again summoned at the mill by the manager, and when Mr. Ratcliff appeared with his engine there, he found the roof of the dust-room chamber still burning. Mr. Ratcliff ran up a line of hoses on to the burning roof and extinguished the fire. The amount of the damage has not been ascertained, but it is not considerable. The outbreak is attributed to friction of machinery in the blow-room, which is next to the dust-room chamber.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. R. P. Barrow, the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, has with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., imposed ten days quarantine on all native passengers arriving at Thana, from Bombay, from Sunday last. The services of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thana, are placed at the disposal of the Collector and District Magistrate, Satara, on special plague duty for four months from the present.—Mr. Keshinath Vishnu Fadke, editor of the *Arunodaya*, was tried, to-day, by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and first-class Magistrate, Thana, under sections 352 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Sajba Eshwant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Venayak Damodhar Jogdekar, pleader of the District Courts, defended the accused. The magistrate, after having examined several witnesses, postponed the case until Thursday. —It is stated that the epidemic has re-appeared at Bassein, in the Thana District. A few cases of plague have occurred there lately. The Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, intends to leave for Bassein and see the operations carried out by the plague authority there personally and to take stringent measures to stamp out the epidemic at that place.—A Brahmin dalal was found dead from bubonic fever in Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar's garden, on Monday last. He was attacked with the plague at Bombay, and thence he had come to the house of one Kassinath Sonar, in Channi Street, near the railway station. On his becoming worse from the effect of the fever, he was removed and placed in the above-mentioned garden, where the Parsis' old segregation hospital is situated. Steps are now being taken, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, to prosecute those who conceal plague case.—There were sixty persons under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp yesterday; and there are fifty-four men there to-day, in charge of the Municipal Inspector, Dinkar Ganesh Randive, near the G. I. P. Railway station.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.—A correspondent writes:—This club was started in the Jubilee year (1887) by her Majesty the Bombay East Indian young men of Bandora, whose aims are physical, athletic, literary, and musical training, and in space of ten years it has turned its hands to drama to pay its patrons and friends the compliments of the Christmas season. Owing to want of room in the D'Monte Reading Room the performance was given on two nights. The first day Mr. J. D. D'Almeida presided, while on the second day Mr. W. A. Chambers took the chair. The scenes were painted by one of its members, Mr. M. J. Dias. The play, "The Enchanted Violin," was performed with spirit, although it was a difficult attempt for amateurs. The audience on both the days applauded the merry feats of Mr. P. De Souza (Ico, the rascally enchanted violinist who made the Jew Solomon pant and gasp for breath and made the infidel Jew dance for his money). The Vizard, Mr. Abreo, hunched-backed and old, though in spite of his youth like Pascoe astrologer, did his part with credit. The hated Jew Solomon (Mr. A. Fonseca) was Shylock in appearance and acted to the satisfaction of the audience. After all the fun and frolic came in the sombre judge (Mr. Ign. D'Monte), who forgot his position and joined in the merriment by his personally leaving the bench of the court and dancing to the mischievous enchanted violin. The Elders, Attendants, and Guards did well. The orchestra, too, composed of members themselves, played some selected music between the acts, and those who attended enjoyed themselves immensely. Mr. Chambers at the end of the play said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you have all enjoyed this evening's entertainment very well. I know Ico to be a good fellow outside the stage, and I sincerely hope he will not play practical jokes with us in public with his violin. I would very much, on the other hand, like to see him make his opponents on the cricket field dance a merry jig after the ball to the time of the violin. (Laughter.) As an Englishman I was very much pleased with the faultless pronounciation and the expressive delivery of the young actors, who, I dare say, if they wish, can shine in other fields as well as on the cricket field, where I am sure they are all at home. I would ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in thanking the president, Mr. P. Criado, and the members of the Victoria Cricket Club for this evening's treat and wishing the club a successful season, long life, and a happy New Year. At the end, Mr. Peter De Souza (Ico), addressing the gathering, said: Kind friends,—I cherish the hope that you have all derived much pleasure and amusement by our performance, and I trust that as I proceed on my journey round the world, seeking new scenes and adventures, which seemed at one time to have come to an untimely end, I may meet with as kind friends as I did at the starting. And may you and I yet see each other again under such favourable circumstances as the present one. If sun music, dance, and song to-nights have roused in you a strong desire to join in a dance, in company with our grave Judge and Biders, I shall only be too happy to play for you before I start, and strike up a tune on my enchanted violin. The evening closed with "God save the Queen."

PROSECUTION UNDER THE EMIGRATION ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed investigation of the case in which Mr. John Walsh, the Protector of Emigrants, has charged Mr. Isabhai Thavar, a Khoja merchant, with inducing natives of India to labour for hire at a non-scheduled place in South Africa, and thereby contravening the Emigration Act. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Duncan Carmichael, in further cross-examination by Mr. Craigie, said he believed that accused was a thoroughly trustworthy and respectable man and quite incapable of perpetrating any fraud.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness stated that, anticipating sanction from the Government of India, Messrs. Mackinnon, Makenzie and Company, agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, had despatched the accused to Surat, where he had engaged 300 men. The men were embarked on the s. s. Chyebassa, the day after their arrival, which was either on the 28th or the 29th November, 1896, prior to the Government sanction dated 11th November 1896. Rs. 30 were paid to the accused as passage-money for each of the 244 coolies, who embarked per s. s. Kerbella. Altogether Rs. 7,320 were paid to him on that account.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, witness said that, before writing to the Government of India, the Protector of Emigrants was communicated with in the matter. The reply of the Government, refusing permission, was received on the 28th. The reason why the Government of India was applied to was that the Protector of Emigrants refused permission in the first instance. Government having declined, Suzer and Co. inquired whether "free coolies" could be engaged, and free coolies were engaged on that suggestion. The company had no intention whatever to send coolies as emigrants in contravention of the Act, or against the refusal of the Government of India. His (witness') efforts were directed to observing the Act, and he took every precaution not to do so. His instructions to the accused were directed to the same end. He considered that no infringement of the Act was knowingly committed. The fact that Rs. 7,320 entered in the accounts were 30 times 244, the number of coolies sent by the Kerbella was merely a coincidence. The advances made by the accused to the 314 labourers sent by the Chyebassa amounted to Rs. 9,109, which was not 30 times 314.

Further re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that, so far as he knew, instructions given to the accused were not to enter into any agreements, so that the Act could not be infringed. Witness did not give the instructions, but he had spoken to Mr. Currie several times on the subject. They had made no preparations to enter into an agreement with the coolies. If the Government had given the permission, probably agreements with the coolies would have been entered into.

Mr. Walsh, recalled and further examined by Mr. Little, said that the accused had no license to recruit under the Act. He was still making inquiries for Goolabshaw, who was in charge of the coolies sent by the s. s. Chyebassa, and from whom a document had been obtained.

Mr. Little here applied for a postponement of the case in order to enable him to produce that document.

Mr. Craigie objected on the ground that the charge had been hanging over the accused for a long time. The document was supposed to be at Baira, and, for aught he knew, such a document might not be in existance at all.

His Worship remarked that, according to his recollection, Mr. Craigie was desirous of producing a document on a former occasion.

The case was then adjourned until the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair, and there were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, Prof. O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, K. N. Bahadurji, N. N. Katrak, and A. G. Viegas.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Committee recorded letter to the Chairman, dated 28th ultimo, from Messrs. L. W. Michael and H. W. Barrow, stating that that day, after office hours, they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Secretary.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE PLAGUE.

While considering the summary of births and deaths in the different localities of the city for the week ending 28th ultimo, Dr. Kalma remarked that there was a pucca recrudescence of the plague in Bombay, and he hoped that the inoculation by the prophylactic plague serum would be pushed on vigorously and on a larger scale. Instead of one centre only for the purpose of inoculation, they ought to establish more centres and appoint special officers for the purpose.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG MILCH CATTLE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a summary of the work performed by the Special Veterinary Inspector appointed to examine draught and milch cattle in the city. It appeared from the Commissioner's letter that the foot and mouth disease was prevalent to a considerable extent. The powers of the Commissioner under the ordinary provisions of the Act are somewhat limited. Draught cattle cannot be removed and segregated, while cows and buffaloes can only be segregated on the premises. The Commissioner considered the existing state of things a source of danger to the city, and proposed, with the approval of the Standing Committee, to take special powers under section 43 of the Municipal Act to efficiently deal with the situation.

The Committee approved of the special measures being taken by the Commissioner for the prevention of the spread of foot and mouth disease under the powers vested in him by the terms of section 434 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888.

A STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF MORTALITY FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

The Committee recorded a comparative statement of mortality for December 1895 and December 1897. It appears that the present total mortality is practically double of what it was in 1895. There is a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from remittent fever in December 1897 as compared with December 1895, while from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system there is an extraordinary increase. The gradual increase from 83 plague deaths in the first week in December to 303 in the last week of the same month is very disquieting.

PLAGUE CHARGES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Chief Accountant in which he reported that against the several grants aggregating Rs. 18½ lakhs sanctioned by the Corporation for plague expenses, the payments made and the liabilities incurred up to date amounted to Rs. 18,32,604. The balance now available amounted to Rs. 17,395 only. As the above balance would not be sufficient to meet the further expenses that were now being incurred and that were likely to be incurred up to the end of the current financial year in connection with the plague operations, the Chief Accountant applied for sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a further grant of three lakhs, bringing the total grant for plague expenses to 21½ lakhs, the sum estimated by the Municipal Commissioner while framing the budget for the ensuing year as the total expenditure to be incurred on plague operations.

Discussion on the letter was postponed till the next meeting.

The Committee, after transacting other business adjourned.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

THE MIDGET STAKES.

Mr Hamood Aboo Shaba b a p Mutlag.
Mr Artima Essajees c a p Chester.
Mr Palionji Hormusji's b a p Caledonia.
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Masowah.
Messrs Abdul Hasan, Meers and Amir's b a p Gladstone.
Mr Saleh Toomachi's g a p Exile.
Mr Lyndon's b a p Meteor.

THE GALLOWAY HADICAP.

H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing.
Col J Moteith's b aus m Nancy.
Mr J B's c aus m Zoe.
Mr Allen's b aus m Waress.
Mr Kendalcho's b a g Reality.
Mr S A W's b a g Angler.
—R B's b aus m Wimbali.
Mr R P Kapadia's c aus g Freddie.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Mr Allen's b aus g Pilgrim.
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune.
Mr W Moran's b aus g Dissonour.
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Ariella.
Mr G W Cotgraves b aus g Waldoo.

THE CIVILIAN STAKES.

Capt B Levett's b a g Landsail.
Mr Jossuffally Mahomed b a p Driver.
Mr Ali bin Talib's a g Ajmere.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta.
Mr I B's b a p Sues.
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif g a p Analza.
Mr Hydes b a g p Peacemaker.
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed g a p Namdar.
Mr Saw's g a p Sirdar.
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Mackenzie
Mr M S B's b a g Zoobavi.
Mr R B's b a p Romeo.

THE CAMBALLA PLATE.

Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman
H H Agakhan's b a o Gilditz.
Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshad
Mr D D's g a h Rathore.
Mr D D's b a g Takore.
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Ahzam II.
Mr Hamdan-ul-Hommood's c a g Governor.

THE PAREL PLATE.

Capt B Levett's b a g Landaail.
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kava Kib.
Mr Moilloona b o m Mahomed.
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool.
Mr Haji Mahomed bin Abdoola's c a h Ardahan.
Shaik Esa Khalifa's b o g Sandom.
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor.
Mr Wankland's b a p Ochance.

ENTRANCE.

Day Tickets (including one Lady) Rs. 5.
Season Tickets (including two Ladies), Rs. 25.
A Special Train will leave Church Gate Station at 2-35 Local time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

5th January, 1898.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not received their tickets are requested to apply at the Office. W. I. T. C. Byculla Club.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A MODERATE number turned out at Coorla for the shoot at 200 and 300 yards, on the morning of the 3rd instant. Some good shooting was the result at the first distance, Lieutenant Sharp's 27 being the best, followed by one 26 and two 25s; at the second distance the Sergt.-Major was top with 24. The full scores are:—

13TH COMPETITION. 200 yds.

Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rieefl	27a
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	25b
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The "Times" in a leading article says that Great Britain does not design joining in any partition of China, but aims at preserving the Chinese Empire as a vast field for the extension of trade, and favours British financial assistance being given to China in view of the commercial advantages to be derived.

The "Times" then cites, as a precedent, the Suez Canal.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

Prince Henry, with the special German squadron for China, has arrived at Port Said.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE NIGER.

Two Admiralty sectional Gunboats which have been put together out there are ascending the River Niger, and the effective British occupation of the Niger territories is proceeding.

GENERAL GATACRE ORDERED TO THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

General Gatacre, with Sir Henry Rawlinson, proceeds to Egypt to-morrow to take command of a British brigade in the Soudan.

LETTER FROM SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN.

A letter from the late General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, dated December 14th, has been published in which he deplores the delay in finishing the Tirah campaign before the winter, which he asserts might have been easily avoided if a more just conception of the task had been formed at the outset. He adds that it is difficult to say whether the error lies with the military or the civil Government of India.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE DHULEEP SINGH.

Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh was married, to-day, to Lady Anne Coventry, daughter of the Earl of Coventry.

PROPOSALS FOR A CHINESE LOAN.

Fresh proposals have been made to the British Government to assist China to contract a new Loan.

The Government is considering the same.

CRICKET.

THE VICTORIANS BEAT STODDARTS.

In the match between Victoria and Stoddart's team, the latter were out for 316, and the Victorians won the match by an innings and 55 runs.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The business at Friday's Imperial Council meeting only includes the addition of the names of the Hon. Messrs. Sayani and Nicholson to the Select Committee on the Court Fees Bill; and the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Stage Carriages Act.

PROHIBITION OF RAILWAY TICKETS TO PILGRIMS.

As a precaution against epidemic disease, the Government notify that no railway tickets are to be sold within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the months of January and February, 1898, to pilgrims going to any of the stations of Ajodhya, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Muttra, Brindaban, Benares, Moghal-Sarai, Bindha-Chal, Mirzapur, and Hurdwar. This practically stops all pilgrimage for the next two months from Bombay to the North-West Provinces.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING REGULATIONS FOR CALCUTTA.

The Committee appointed to advise upon the question of New Building Regulations for Calcutta have sent in their report to the Government. It is understood it does not include any recommendations involving increase to house-tax.

THE BENGAL COTTON CROP.

A GOOD YIELD.

The official estimate of the early cotton crop in Bengal this season gives the total area sown as 1,05,300 acres against 86,200 acres in 1896. The outturn calculated with reference to the area sown is estimated between twelve and thirteen annas against nine annas last year, while the estimated yield is 80,30,500 pounds against 50,64,500 in 1896, the average yield of three previous years in Bengal having been a little over six million pounds.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the earthquake in Bengal is now published. It gives the number of lives lost in the province as 135, and the total cost of repairs to Government buildings at thirteen lakhs of rupees. The injury to private property is much greater, the damage in Calcutta alone, where the shock was not felt at its worst, being, given as estimated by the proprietors, at over sixteen lakhs—a figure which the Commissioner of Police however, considers excessive.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PORT TRUST OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust of Bombay, who has been on a deputation in Calcutta, in connection with the scheme for the structural improvement of Bombay, leaves for Bombay to-night.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 5.

To-day's figures of plague read as follows:—In the City there were 24 cases and 17 deaths; in the Cantonment 4 cases and 2 deaths; in the Suburban limits 5 cases and 3 deaths; and in the Districts 12 cases and 6 deaths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this morning.

H. M. S. Cossack from Calcutta, arrived.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Djibouti, arrived.

Orient Line steamer Ophir, from Australia arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar, for Bombay on, the 5th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar	2 23-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-16
3 percent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	26 1-8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE BONERS STILL OBSTINATE.

THE TROUBLE NOT YET OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, JAN. 4.

A messenger has come in to Hoti Mardan bearing a letter stating that the Boners refuse compliance with the terms dictated to them. It is rumoured that the three western sections of the tribe have been warned to hold and defend the Tanga Pass, whilst the remainder, with the Chamlaurels and Hindustani fanatics, watch the Meludhri and Umbeyla Passes. It is also said that the upper Swatis and Yusufzai sections between Mingalore and Indus have refused all assistance to the Bonerwals. The date of the move depends on the weather. The road to Kallang leads over the sandy bed of the Kalapani which proves a severe check to cart transport. It is probable that one brigade will be equipped entirely with mule transport and carry seven days' rations, and another small force will also have a very large portion of its transport in mules.

GENERAL BLOOD PROCEEDS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

General Blood's force moves in two columns to Katlang and Rustam to-day. The Bonerwals, it appears, are holding the Tanga Pass beyond Katlang, also the Umbeyla and Malandai Passes. The troops and transport are in splendid condition, and the weather having cleared now looks settled.

While the Boners themselves continue obdurate, the tribes in their immediate neighbourhood are hurrying to submit. The Mansur section of Gadun have now paid up practically the whole of the Government demand, and the Salar section are on their way in bringing their share of the fine. The Chambas, however, are holding aloof, and will probably be forced by the Boners into fighting.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR HICKMAN.

It seems that Major Hickman was killed while leading the 34th Pioneers through a village north of the road near Lundi Kotal after picqueting the heights to protect a convoy in the Khyber, few stray shots only being fired by the enemy.

The 30th Punjabis marched to Ali Musjid from Jamrud yesterday. The body of the late Major Hickman passed through Jamrud yesterday with an escort on their way to Peshawar.

THE CAPTIVE SERGEANT.

A letter, dated 1st January, has been received from Sergeant Walker, saying he is in poor health, but well treated.

DESTROYING THE VILLAGES.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Lundi Kotal, 2nd January, says:—The usual parties went out foraging and destroying villages to-day, a wing of the Oxfords, two guns Mountain Battery R. A., and the 9th Gurkhas forming the covering flanking parties. Everything was quiet until the retirement began about 3 p.m., when some men pushed forward on the hills and fired a few shots, but without inflicting any damage. A few more shots were fired as the flanking villages were evacuated, again without any casualties. It is almost impossible to tell whether any of the enemy were hit or not. Guns of both the Field and Mountain Batteries made excellent practice at isolated clumps of two or three men when seen, but beyond seeing that the shots did strike near the mark, it was impossible to tell their effect. Four fresh graves were found to-day, testifying to the truth of yesterday's report, that

THREE MEN WERE SEEN TO FALL.

To-day, four guns of the Mountain Battery, R. A., and a Company of the Inniskillings were put in position near the camp to try to surprise the enemy where they came down from the hills to the villages after covering the troops who where in. The tribesmen have the habit of standing about near the doors of their villages outside. The Mountain Battery got in about thirty shots in them and the company on the heights also fired pretty freely, but the result is not yet known. A telegram of 3rd January states:—There has been no foraging to-day. It had been intended to give the villagers a little surprise this morning, by 200 of the 9th Gurkhas to start out into the hills early to get into a position over the Bori Pass by daylight, while the rest of the troops demonstrated over the villages at the mouth of the pass. The effect would have been to drive the enemy up the pass, whence the Gurkhas would have driven them back, and further loss would been inflicted on any line of retreat they might have taken. The Gurkhas started at 4 a.m., but

THE WEATHER WAS SO INCLEMENT,

with rain, sleet, and snow, that the whole movement was countermanded. Considerable damage it is believed would have been inflicted. Last night, during the shelling of the Sadda Khel villages, the 34th Pioneers were on convoy duty, supported by two companies of the Inniskillings. It was here that, to the great regret of all, Major D. W. Hickman, 34th Pioneers was shot while standing near the village and killed on the spot. No other casualties occurred. A Jamrud telegram of 4th January states:—The body of the late Major D. W. Hickman, of the 34th Pioneers, has just been taken through this place for burial at Jhelum. Deceased was on picquet duty with his men, guarding the road between Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal, and was standing on one side of the cover, under which his men were posted, on the look-out, when a chance shot from the enemy at a distance of about 800 yards passed through his heart, causing instantaneous death. Major Hickman was a most promising officer, and leaves behind his wife and a large family to deplore his loss.

A correspondent suggested that one of the causes why things have not gone as smoothly with the Tirah Expedition as might have been wished is to be found in the unwieldy nature of the Expeditionary Force. Certainly nothing strikes one as more remarkable in reading the records of Indian frontier wars than the extraordinary disparity in point of numerical strength between the expeditions of former days and those of recent years. Take, for instance, the Mahsud Waziri expedition of 1862 and compare it with the expedition into Tirah. The campaign against the Waziris was undertaken because they had come down into the plains with a force of 4,000 men to attack Tank on the Bannu border. In five weeks a force of 5,000 men with 3,000 followers was ready and had entered the enemy's territory. Here is the description of what this expedition accomplished from Parry's "Life of Reynell Taylor: The army, numbering, with its camp followers, upwards of 8,000 men, entered and traversed an enemy's country, carrying with it all its supplies for a period of sixteen days. The country through which the army passed presented every imaginable difficulty, and had never before been entered by a hostile force. The tribes inhabiting it were active mountaineers accustomed to carrying on guerilla warfare, and able, owing to the wild and rocky nature of the ground, to make sudden attacks from points where their presence was altogether unsuspected. There were no roads over the mountains, and the army consequently marched a distance of fifty miles into the country and fifty miles out again, solely by the maps. Reynell Taylor had prepared from native sources and from information collected by the cross-examination of spies and merchantmen. No European troops were employed in the undertaking; neither was the force wholly composed of regular native infantry: on the contrary, a considerable portion of it was made up of frontier classes under command of their Toomundars or hereditary chiefs. Yet with this material, with the advance seriously hampered by an almost interminable line of transport, with dhoolies filled from the first with sick, wounded, and footsore soldiers and with an enterprising enemy always on the watch and constantly delivering petty attacks, the expedition was finally carried through to a successful conclusion, and not one single baggage animal from first to last fell alive into the enemy's hands. In the case of the Tirah Force, on the other hand, without including either the Peshawar column or the Kurram column, there were 23,728 combatants, 14,065 followers, 17,311 horses, ponies and mules, 1,312 camels and 1,280 ponies and bullocks belonging to the ambulance transport. No doubt the numerical strength of the insurgent tribesmen was much greater in the one case than the other, and they were better armed; but in other respects the nature of the difficulties to be overcome and the character of the fighting were much the same in both cases, and the troops in 1862 had probably quite as many if not more tribesmen opposed to them in particular actions than they have had during the Tirah expedition.—*Pioneer*

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

III.

THE FORESTS AND THE WILD SPORTS OF INDIA.

If the visitor to India desires sport he must give up his time to it, and be content with seeing what he can of the country while going to or returning from his hunting grounds. This, too, holds good whether his sojourn be in the winter or the summer, for the sports worth pursuing are wild. Consequently distances are great and access is difficult. So without weeks and weeks of time nothing great can be done in this way.

In the Himalayan region the forest grounds are too steep and rocky to be occupied by man; and the forests, with their denizens, continue very much as they have always been. But the shrinkage of the forests in India proper, owing to the invasion of the plough, the retreat of wild animals before the advance of man, the consequent diminution of the wild sports—are matters of common fame. Even then, however, several mountain ranges in Central, Eastern and Western India still defy agricultural invaders. The Government, too, have during this generation awakened to a sense of the value of their forests, and have brought a vast area, greater than that of the British Isles, under forest conservancy—constituting thereby a marked addition to the resources of the State. This, together with a further area still in private hands, makes up an enormous field for the sportsman. This area still abounds in animals, some flesh-eating and ferocious, others timid and feeding on herbage, the latter being the natural food of the other. Others again, although living on fruit and vegetation, can be very fierce if attacked. Others again live on fish, and can under some circumstances be dangerous.

The forests in the Himalaya consists of cone-bearing trees, of cedar, pine, fir, such also as juniper, yew, cypress, all in magnificent abundance—some trees well known in Europe, like the oak, the ilex, the birch and the plane—with trees highly ornamental, such as the rhododendron, the magnolia and the tree-fern. The forest in India proper consists mostly of deciduous trees, many of which, though valuable and useful in every way, are not known in Europe. Some, however, are known, like the teak, the tamariad, the ebony and the bamboo. Where the bamboos grow in quantities together they form one of the most exquisitely beautiful portions of the vegetable kingdom. Flowery shrubs, almost as large as trees, are commonly found. Some trees, through insect life, afford fine red dyes. The tall grasses, too, rise with their hairy heads waving in the breeze. The aspect of the forest is never gloomy; though umbrageous enough it is yet cheerful under the Indian sun, and almost invariably gladdens the heart of the beholder. The undergrowth though sometimes dense is seldom rank or noxious. Everyone likes marching in the forest districts in most seasons, save in the autumn, when the malaria rises and when the sylvan beauty becomes treacherous. To him who listens at night or in any calm noon-day hour, the infinitude of sounds, loud or low, soft or shrill, is marvellous, when nought is visible of the creatures, feathered or four-footed, big or minute, who evidently are living in the arms, the bosom, the lap of the jungle, as their voices betray their presence.

FOREST DENIZENS.

In regard to birds, there is not much of that game in the forest. That is best to be found in the marshy lakes near the great rivers, and in the highly cultivated fields.

The deer and antelope of many species—with their pointed or bending horns and their branching antlers—are pursued with fatigue certainly but without danger, just as they are stalked in the British Isles. So is the bison, though under certain circumstances at close quarters his horns may be dangerous. It is, however, the spice of danger that lends interest to the wild sports. The danger may arise from the nature of the localities. It generally arises from the character of the animals.

In the higher Himalaya the pursuit of the wild goat and the wild sheep is the most arduous. The sportsman at the best has but the scantiest reward for immense exertions, with all risks from precipice, crevice and glacier, in more than Alpine altitudes. If he fails in sport he still sees mountain scenery of the most exalted character better than anyone else can see it; and he communes with Nature in her most sublime mood. In the lower Himalayas, including the submontane zone called the Terai, the game is much the same as that of India proper.

In India the lion is rare, and when found is of no account. The king of Indian beasts is the tiger—and of all the varieties of the race the Bengal tiger has the highest repute, probably because he is the best fed, being able to prey upon cattle. Being, like most wild beasts, a capital swimmer he will often swim across the broad Brahmaputra to some small wooded island as a hiding place or a storehouse for the bodies of the cattle he has killed. He can be surrounded here without any chance of escape, and then he will show fearful fight. The sportsman, too, must attack him without the help of elephants. This is a very fine opportunity of tiger shooting, but the sportsmen should be first rate hands; otherwise disaster will occur.

THE MAN-EATER.

The tiger elsewhere who must spend an active night in stalking the fleet and wary antelope has a precarious livelihood and is leaner. He is a coward before man and will fly from him as long as there is any chance of safety in flight. When marching in the forest, one first hears the deep low roar of the tiger an instinctive fear arises; but in reality all is safe; he will not come near. He would never attack a man unless he were a man-eater; and if he were, then no roar or sound would issue from him; he would steal up noiselessly like death and the grave. A blow from his velvet paw on the head of the unsuspecting man would stun the victim; some blood would be sucked from the throat, the body would be lifted up by the powerful mouth, and carried to a lair where the ghastly meal might be completed later on. The man-eater is usually one who has failed in the ordinary business of a tiger. The regular tiger is a born sportsman. Consummate in the art of stealthily pursuing his game, he is equally skilful in eluding pursuit when he is himself pursued. Still he must have his lairs and above all his drinking places in the dry heat. The pairs of human eyes that peer about in watchfulness are at length too much for even his sagacity, and the elephants with the marksmen are upon him. He receives bullet after bullet in his body without flinching and yet goes on. Finally he feels that he can carry no more bullets or that his strength is failing—as the bullets may be causing internal hæmorrhage—or that there is some barrier-like rock, or that enemies are hemming him in. Then he resolves to retreat no further. Now are seen the amazing flexibility and elasticity of his muscular system; with his mighty bound, his bright tawny side and dark stripes, he looks like a vision as he sweeps through the air. Then, too, it is that he puts all his force into that terrific spring with which his fame has long been celebrated—right for the nearest elephant. Confident in the rifle of his rider, the noble elephant gathers up his trunk and presents his broad forehead to the tiger—like a British square receiving cavalry. If the tiger is stopped by the bullet—well. If not, then in an instant the tiger, with teeth and jaw and claws of all four feet, fastens himself on the broad flank of the elephant. I shall not follow up the crisis which ensues, and which may end in disaster or may be averted in many possible ways.

The worst of all dangers is that which often arises when the stricken tiger lies low, apparently wounded unto death. The temptation is for the hunter to approach too near and thus to come within reach. Then the dying tiger summons up his last energies to wreak revenge on his destroyer. More wounds have been inflicted on sportsmen, more gallant lives have been lost, in this stage of tiger hunting than in any other.

THE TERROR OF THE JUNGLE.

For all that, the tiger is not the most dangerous animal of the jungle. The palm in that grim respect must be awarded to the panther—a sort of leopard, grey with black spots, extremely light in body, relatively to the long muscular limbs, consequently having an agility unequalled by any creature whatever. He is pursued in much the same way as the tiger, but is more courageous and readier to resist. The spring of the tiger is that of blind fury and despair directed at the nearest object without any thought. But the panther has cunning thought in his spring, and he means vengeance on his assailant. Two sportsmen might be perched up on big branches of trees by moonlight, watching a panther come to drink. Both may fire and hit. Instantly the panther will climb up one tree with amazing quickness and punish the sportsman. He will then with equal velocity ascend the other tree and deal with the man up there. Lives of men have been lost in some such way as this. In no other case is such ferocity directed with a cunning almost amounting to reason.

The bear is the most stupid animal in the forest—exception being always made in favour of the she-bear with whelps. Maternal instinct gives her for a while an aggressive fierceness to which bearish nature is usually a stranger. But when pushed to close conflict and smarting under agony of gunshot wounds, the bear will round on his enemy. He will grapple with the muzzle of the rifle; or if he can reach the man's body then his gnawing bite is dreadful. Sometimes near a jungle path the bear lies quiet in the dusk though the wayfarer is approaching. In what may be figured as vacuity of mind, he lets the wayfarer stumble over him. Then he rises in surprise and with his long nails strikes at the man's head. I have seen a man's face scratched away—all features gone—with one stroke of the claw. The proper precaution at dusk is to sing or shout as one walks along; if there be any bear on the path he will, on hearing this, move off.

THE QUEEN SPORT.

The queen sport of India is wild boar-spearing, commonly called pig-sticking. This is on horseback, and the boar often takes the hunt and the field over such a stiff country with so many blind ravines that accidents are reduced to a certainty. The Bengal boar, being nurtured on sugar-cane and other crops, illicitly consumed, is well fed and short tempered. After galloping for a bit at full speed his breath fails him; and he resolves to stop and fight. Elsewhere the boar, being less fed and in better running condition, goes further, and in some places he will give the field a long run just as a fox does in England. In all cases the mode of fighting is the same. The boar is wounded by spear after spear as the well mounted riders come up with him. Then he suddenly stops and "squats," as the phrase goes. That is to say he turns round, sits on his hindquarters and faces the horsemen with his mighty snout armed with the protruding tusks. The next step on either side may depend on various circumstances demanding all the qualities of the best sportsman; but anyhow there is a crisis. If the boar charges, he may be stopped by the horseman's spear. If that fails, then the horse is probably lost, being ripped up by one twist or turn of the tusk. If the horseman, on rolling over, is caught by the boar, then he may be killed in the same way. But that is not likely because the boar after ripping up the horse rushes on madly without waiting to deal with the horseman.

The killing of elephants as a high kind of sport, is carried on in other countries more completely than in India. The object in India is to capture these valuable animals for service rather than to kill them. In the central part of India I have known these fine creatures caught in this wise. A gigantic V is formed in the forest by rough palisades growing in strength and massiveness near the pointed end. The herd is driven by beaters into the broad end of the V, which operation is not difficult, as the breadth may be a mile or more. The herd moving before the beaters finds itself more and more confined at every step till the point of the V is reached and its movements are fully circumscribed. Then comes the tussle for capture or for escape, and the struggles can be imagined with which the huge beasts strive to conquer their freedom, but in vain—the ropes and the lassoes are too strong.

A HIDDEN DANGER!

There is yet a reptile not usually pursued for sport, but yet deserving of mention, and that is the snub nosed alligator, feeding not on fish but on carrion and quite amphibious. Along the margin of certain rivers there will be sandy slopes, often in the midst of attractive scenery. In all India there is nothing so perilous as to walk along these sands near the water's edge. There will be bits of grey rock and grey-bleached logs of wood lying about on the sand. Among them there may be lying a grey alligator, motionless and undistinguishable from a stone or a log. If the wayfarer be above the alligator, that is on the outer side from the water, there is little danger, for the reptile when on land is wholly a coward and diffident of any movement, having only the meanest legs, and depending on his scaly tail for motion. But if the wayfarer be between the alligator and the stream, then the reptile with his powerful tail propels himself with velocity over the few yards of sand, opens his jaws armed with long rows of teeth, and drags his victim under water.

To give an idea of the horrid quality of this alligator I will cite a native legend regarding him,—it is hardly more than a legend, for in all probability nobody could have seen such an event happen. A tiger coming to drink crawls along the sand between the alligator and the water—as I supposed the wayfarer to do. Instantly the alligator is upon the tiger's body. Did the tiger know his chance he would get one of his claws under the alligator's soft belly and rip it up, with his fearfully armed paw, whereupon the reptile's grip would be relaxed. Instead of that he directs his mighty teeth and his sharp claws on the alligator's back. But all in vain, for there the alligator is protected by impenetrable scales. Still the tiger with his muscular force resists, but after a few moments he is drawn under water by the leverage of the alligator's tail.

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MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

[BY A MOSLEM BARRISTER.]

The public may be wondering why the Mahomedan Educational Conference was not held this year. Since I am much interested in this movement and also in almost all movements inaugurated and supported by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan of Alighar, I consider it my duty to explain briefly the reason why the Conference was not held this year. It is well known that the Conference consists of members belonging to the Mahomedan aristocracy, namely, large Zamindars, Jahgirdars and Raisis. As in these times of distress their presence is required at their homes to look after the interests and well-being of their tenants and domestics, it was thought fit to postpone the sittings of the Conference until next year. I have no doubt they will be able to attend it then with less anxiety and better spirits.

The inveterate opponents of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan say that the Conference will not be held in future for lack of interest. But in this they are mistaken; the inability of the supporters to meet is entirely due to temporary causes. In order to dispel the false notions regarding the utility of the Conference allow me to describe briefly the purpose of the movement. Its object is to improve the education of the Mahomedans. In that way it has done much useful work in a marvellously short time, and deserves the support of all enlightened and wealthy followers of the Prophet. There are several provincial committees and many more sub-committees by means of which education is encouraged in every part, province, district, and town, the result being that a larger number of Mahomedan boys are now sent to school than formerly. Many young men from these provinces, namely, the North-West, Oudh, and the Punjab, after completing their secondary education, join the college at Alighar to further prosecute their studies. Facilities are afforded to the students to study for any branch of learning they choose. The college does much to help the students in their after career. Further, the spirit of loyalty and a sense of the true position of the country is cultivated at the college. Mr. Theodore Beck, the able principal, speaking on the occasion of the Viceroy's recent visit, remarked that Alighar was the only educational institution in the whole of India, where sentiments of loyalty are infused in the minds of the students. This is going too far, but it is indisputably correct to say that at Alighar more attention is paid by teachers to instilling feelings of friendliness towards the English and sentiments of loyalty towards the British Crown than at any other institution in India. However, allowance must be made for Mr. Theodore Beck's remarks; his pride in the institution of which he is the energetic principal was natural. It is not too much to say that Alighar is an institution of a unique character, and therefore it is fitly styled the only really National Mahomedan Educational Institution in the whole of India. The success of the institution is due to the strenuous efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, whose unselfish devotion to duty, unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, and great regard for his countrymen place him in the front ranks of the eminent men of India and entitles his co-religionists to call him the Grand Old Man of the Mahomedans. This sets an example which deserves to be followed by those Mahomedans who put themselves forward elsewhere in India as leaders of their community.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajote, on 3rd January, our correspondent says:—Mr. Hayward, Judicial Assistant Political Agent, holds criminal sessions here to-day. In all three cases are to be tried.—Mr. O'Conor, Superintendent of Police, Navanagar State, is allowed three years' extension. The camp of the Assistant Political Agent is at present at Malia, where he will stay for a fortnight. Whence he will proceed to Khakhrechi, returning here next month.—It is reported that Mr. Maneckial, native assistant, Navanagar State, retires very shortly and that Mr. Gulabsing Laldas, Judicial officer, Junagurh State, will succeed him.—The news that H. H. Sir Mahmudkhanji, K.C.I.E., Chief of Palanpur, has been made K.G.C.I.E, has been received here with satisfaction by the numerous admirers of his Highness, who is an enlightened ruler.—Out of the 57 candidates who appeared at the last Matriculation examination from our local High School, 21 have passed.—On the 31st ultimo, a Lohana woman and her eldest son, aged about 22, residing in the Rajkote city, chastised her younger son, aged 16, with the result that the latter died suddenly. A *post mortem* examination was made and the mother and the son, who confess that they had "tightened the hands and legs" of the deceased for his irregular habits, have been kept in police custody.—The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has presented his daughter latterly married with the heir-apparent of Trikamgurh in Bundelkhund with precious jewellry and apparel worth about a lakh of rupees and given her carriages, horses, and cattle, worth about 30,000 rupees.—Kumar Shri Balubha, a relative of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, has been offerred the post of a Revenue Officer by H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger.—Vanmali Mansang, an assistant master, vernacular school, Gondal, had been missing for some days, when it his corpse was found in a garden well at Gondal.—The elder daughter of Kunwa Shri Ladhubha, cadet of the Rajkot state, died of consumption on the 29th instant, at the early age of 14.—A police sepoy was cruelly murdered at Chital last week by a servant of a Kathi Chief of Bilkha, Wala Naja Kala, who had taken offence at the former's saving his superior—a chief constable—from being assaulted by the latter when he was questioned with reference to a license for the arms he had in his possession.—In appreciation of valuable services rendered, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has presented Jamadar Ali with a reward of three thousand rupees.—The first instant being the anniversary of the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, the usual parade was held here. Cavalry and Infantry were drawn, and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

GREEK SHIPS UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the recent publication of some correspondence between the Board of Trade and the Merchant Service Guild on this subject, may I ask if you will permit me through your columns to again draw attention to this serious matter. There have been numerous comments in the press, and it has been stated that the Guild appeared to be "easily satisfied," but those who think so are labouring under a grave mistake—the Guild are not satisfied, but are simply thankful for small mercies, when they can't get the big ones.

It has also been asked why the Guild did not ask the Board of Trade their reasons for granting provisional certificates to the Greek ships in question. But there was no need for such a question; the Board of Trade did not grant them, they were granted by the Consuls. Nominally, of course, the reason was that these ships were intended to be registered permanently as British ships, and the provisional certificate was granted so that they might get safely to a home port for that purpose; but, as a matter of fact, the purpose was to protect them from the Turks to enable them to pass through the Dardanelles, and to compete with British shipping by the aid of the British Government—a pretty state of affairs truly. The whole thing has been a monstrous piece of jobbery, and the Merchant Shipping Act should be amended at the earliest time, to the extent of depriving philanthropic Consuls of the power to prostitute the Law and the British flag by granting provisional certificates to practically the whole Merchant fleet of a belligerent power, thus inflicting a direct and serious injury upon their own country's ships, and committing what appears to be a breach of neutrality. It may be hoped that, the Guild having ventilated this grave anomaly, the Chamber of Shipping and other influential bodies will assist in bringing it before Parliament next session. As an instance of how this thing has been worked out, one of the ships named in the correspondence (the s. s. Vagliano), which had been trading in the Black Sea, etc., under the English flag during the war, turned up at Cardiff the other day, and consequently her provisional certificate expired. Now, was her registration as a British ship completed? Was she supplied with certificated master and officers? Were the life-saving regulations, etc., etc., complied with? Not much! The war was over. She sailed from Cardiff under the Greek flag!!—Yours, &c.,

JOHN G. MOORE,

Hony. Secy., Merchant Shipping Guild.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

A TRICHINOPOLY correspondent writes:—"Dr. MacKee met with what might have been a very serious accident at Trichinopoly the other evening. He was driving Mrs. Malim home from the golf links, and nearing the Club, the horse bolted. Dr. MacKee was thrown out, and luckily got only a severe shaking and some bruises; but Mrs. Malim fared much worse, for she must have been thrown out on her head, and was taken home unconscious, where she has been seriously ill ever since. The reports of her condition are, however, more cheering."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort, Northern	5	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	17	2	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	36	6	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum and Mahalakshmi	7	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	14	3	31
F Parel and Sewri	2	1	8
G Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	35
Total	82	40	151
Total plague deaths to date	14,656	13,050	
Same date last year	59	54	200

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

QUARANTINE AT BANDORA.

The Bandora Municipality announces that a quarantine of ten days has been imposed on all arrivals into Bandora from infected areas, including Bombay.

INSPECTION IN THE CHUCKLA DIVISION.

Under the personal superintendence of Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., the chairman of the Plague Committee, and Mr. C. C. James, a general inspection took place of the Chuckla Division. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel James S. Wilkins D.M.O., B ward, in company of the medical officers under him, was engaged in the inspection. Dr. Headon, Dr. Miss Brenan, and another lady doctor of Umerkhadi section, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji (D.H.O., Umarkhadi and Dongri), Dr. K. N. Kutar (S.M.O., Umarkhadi), Dr. Jayakar (S.M.O., Chuckla), were present. The following gentlemen rendered invaluable service:—Messrs. David Solomon, G. Moses, and Maneckji Jamsetji Chandana. Two cases were discovered in Naran Dhuru Cross Street by Drs. Sorab and Kutar in company of Messrs. Moses and Chandana. They were removed to hospital.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that the dead body of a girl was examined at house No. 67, Thomas Street, Lower Colaba, the cause being assigned to plague. Another dead body, found lying on the Waudby Road, was examined, and it was found to be a case of plague. Dead rats were found in houses No. 37 at Baghunath Dadaji Street, 286 at Bohra Bazaar Street, and 79 at Maruti Street. These houses having been pronounced filthy, the usual actions were taken as regards disinfecting and limewashing them. In the Mandvie ward nine cases of plague and an equal number of suspicious cases were detected and removed to hospitals. Two deaths were also recorded in the same district. Ten cases of plague and seven deaths due to the same disease were recorded in the Market, Dhobi Talao, and Fanaswady sections, C ward. In the same ward (north) Kumbharwada, Khara Talao, and Bholeshwar sections showed ten cases plague and three deaths. In D ward, Dr. Servai removed a case of plague from house No. 12, Khetwady, 6th Lane, to the Hindu Fever Hospital. Dr. Jathar, with Drs. Leon and Shroff, removed three cases of plague from house No. 502, Tardeo Road, to the Arthur Road Hospital. In the E ward (west), Byculla, Kamathipura, and Nagpada, two cases of plague, one of relapsing fever, and three deaths were recorded. In the Mazagon and Madanpoora district five cases of plague and four of relapsing fever were detected and removed to hospital. One death was also recorded in the same districts.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, yesterday, 931 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp; 775 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 413 persons in the Narelwady Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,034, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,016, making a total of 3,050 persons. Departures by sea 1,383, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,136, making a total of 3,519 persons.

THE PROTECTION OF MAHABLESHWAR.

Under the provisions of Act III. of 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to lay down the following additional rules for the better protection of Mahableshwar and Panchgani:—

(1) Persons proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani to live in bungalows or hotels must be provided with certificates from Government officers not below the rank of Mamlatdar, showing the place from which they come. If they come from an infected place the certificate must be given by the Chief Plague Authority there or some officer empowered by him for this purpose, and must show that the person and his family (if any) have been under the observation of the certifying officer for a period of not less than ten days before they are allowed to enter or reside in Mahableshwar or Panchgani. The observation of the certifying officer does not imply the segregation of the person or family, but implies that at least ten days notice of the intention to leave for the hill stations will be received by him from the applicant.

(2) The Superintendents of Mahableshwar and Panchgani are empowered to prohibit any excess over a reasonable number in the number of residents in a dwelling when they have reason to suspect that the premises are being used to harbour persons who would ordinarily not to be exempted from detention.

(3) The Superintendents are empowered to prohibit the entry into Mahableshwar or Panchgani of persons having no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment.

(4) The period of detention of suspected persons may in all cases be extended to ten days at the discretion of the Chief Plague authorities, Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

2. The City of Bombay shall be considered an infected place for the purpose of these rules.

3. The Governor in Council hereby applies to the City of Bombay the rules for servants' certificates, published in the marginally noted notification which are republished below for general information. The Bombay Plague Committee is authorized to perform all the duties of the Plague Committees or Authorities mentioned in the Rules:—

No. 6243—4133-P., dated 13th November 1897.

(Rules referred to in paragraph 3 above which were issued under Government Notification No 6243—4133-p, dated 13th November 1897).

The following rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, are sanctioned for the better protection of Panchgani and Mahableshwar from plague:—

"1. Visitors to Panchgani or Mahableshwar residing in Poona City or in the Poona Cantonment, or within the Poona Suburban Municipal limits must, if they take with them any servants or attendants, see that their servants and attendants, whether accompanying them or not, are provided with a certificate from the Poona Plague Committee or a Plague Authority authorized by that Committee, showing whether any case of plague has occurred among the servants or attendants of such visitors or in the visitors' compound or among the relations of the servants living within the limits of the Poona City or Suburban Municipalities or the Cantonment, and the date of the case (if any).

"2. For the purpose of the last rule, the date entered should be the date of removal to Hospital, or if the patient died before segregation, the date of death.

"3. When the certificate shows that a case of plague has occurred under the circumstances mentioned in Rule (1) within ten days of the date of a visitor's departure from Poona for Panchgani or Mahableshwar, the visitor's servants

observation only so long as may be necessary to disinfect them and their clothing, bedding, &c. This would ordinarily not involve a delay of more than a few hours. In other cases servants and attendants will be passed under the existing rules regarding surveillance.

"5. Servants and attendants unprovided with certificates will be treated under Rule (3).

"6. In addition to the certificate prescribed in Rule (1) above, every servant and attendant referred to in that rule must be provided with a certificate furnished by a Medical officer empowered in such behalf by the Poona Plague Committee declaring that he or she was, within 24 hours of the time of intended departure from Poona, in good health and free from fever or any suspicious symptom.

"7. The above rules shall also apply to the cantonments of Kirkee, substituting the words 'the Chief Plague Authority, Kirkee,' for the words 'Poona Plague Committee' wherever they occur."

A WAIL FROM THE HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The serious aspect of the present pestilence in Bombay threatens to bring business to a standstill. The empty trains that arrive here and the crowded ones that leave Bombay are proofs of this. Natives as a rule have faith on fate, which means the providential decree, but they are harrassed with the operations that are in vogue to stamp out the plague. The segregation camps are not in favour with the middle classes, notwithstanding the efforts of the plague officers and the Hindu Help Committee's members to the contrary. The Hindu Help Committee have therefore requested the Plague Committee to grant sufficient number of passes for standing surities to people in quarantine. At present the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, and two or three others represent half of the Hindu population in Bombay, viz., the Marathi community, while dozens are appointed to represent the Gujerati Hindus and other native communities. Consequently the vernacular press in a large number are loud in their complaints, but the authorities do not seem to notice them. It is to be hoped that the Hindu Help Committee's request, made several weeks ago, will be expeditiously attended to and thus a general exodus prevented. The census shows the Maratha population in Bombay to be over 2 1-4 lakhs and therefore even fifty persons representing one hundred and fifty castes would not be even sufficient to guard against surveillance tickets being abused.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 5. AN OBSERVER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th December:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st December 1897, reporting that the budget allotment of Rs. 900 for repairing and renewing the Princes's and Victoria Docks Warehouse trucks has been expended, and requesting that a supplemental grant of Rs. 500 may be sanctioned as several trucks have yet to be repaired, and explaining that this sum can be met by an appropriation from savings in salaries under Traffic Establishment.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read petition from Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Latheef and other Timber Merchants, dated 15th December 1897, agreeing to occupy the site south of the Elphinstone Bridge, offered by the Trustees on monthly tenancy at a rate of rent equivalent to Rs. 12 per square yard per annum, and requesting, as it will take them at least three months to erect sheds and shift their stock of timber to the new site and a good deal of expense will be incurred in making the change, that the Trustees will be pleased to remit rent for that period either for the new or the old site.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th December 1897, recommending that the parties be given time up to 28th February 1898 to remove on condition that they take up the new sites at once and commence to pay rent for the same and that the rents for the old sites be not charged during the interval, and suggesting that it would be advisable to make it clear to the parties that, if the old sites are not vacated by the 28th February 1898, rent will thereafter be charged for them at the monthly tenancy rate of Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the conditions proposed by the Traffic Manager.

Submitted letter to the Health Officer, Municipality, dated 9th December 1897, offering, as directed by the Trustees in their Resolution dated 23rd November 1897, a site on Apollo Reclamation, East of the plot leased to the late Sirdar Abdul Huk for stables, for the latrine to be shifted from the North end of the reclamation.

Read letter from the Executive Health Officer, Municipality, dated 9th December 1897, enquiring upon what terms the site will be given to the Municipality and whether the Trustees are willing to contribute either to the cost of the removal of the existing latrine or the erection of the new one, and remarking that the present site has always been considered a temporary occupancy and the Municipality have paid the Trust ground-rent at the rate of Rs. 5 a year; that, if a new latrine is to be put up, it is presumed that the Municipality will be given permanent occupancy on the same terms of rent. Read note by the chairman.

Resolution.—The Trustees are prepared to make the new site available on the same terms as those on which the present site is occupied, viz.:—That the arrangement should be for 10 years; that a nominal rent of Rs. 5 per annum be paid by the Municipality; and that in the event of the Trustees requiring the site during the term abovementioned for any important purpose, another site will be provided for them on Apollo Reclamation, and in such case they will pay half the cost of the removal of the latrine. The Trustees are not bound to make any contribution towards the cost of the present removal, the term of the agreement having expired; but, in consideration of the special circumstances of the case, they will adhere to the condition that they should share the cost equally with the Municipality, provided the work is commenced at once and completed by the end of February. It should be explained that the necessity for the early removal of the latrine is that it is complained of as a serious nuisance by the tenants of the houses on Meerweather Road.

Read letter from Mr. D. N. Shroff, dated 19th November 1897, saying that his consignment of matches, which had been damaged by fire on board the s.s. Emperator, was sold by auction at the Power Works Warehouse for Rs. 20 only, and that he had to pay Rs. 11-8-9 for Port Trust charges; and requesting that, in view of loss he has sustained, the Trustees will be pleased to remit some part of the charges levied on it.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 20th December 1897, saying that the five cases of matches warehoused by the Dock Department as uncleared cargo on the 2nd September 1897, and were received into the yard for combustible goods at the Powder Works Bunder and delivered on the 4th December 1897 on payment of the usual charges amounting to Rs. 11-8-9 as under:—Wharfage Rs. 2-8-0, Extra fees Rs. 0-13-0, Removing and storing Rs. 2-5-0, Rent Rs. 5-13-9, Total Rs. 11-8-9 and suggesting that the Trustees waive the rent charges (Rs. 5-13-9) entirely, the case being one of the hard cases that come up now and again.

Resolution.—The Trustees see no grounds for remission of any of their regular charge.

Read letter from Mr. A. W. Seabrook, Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port, No. 2072, dated 27th December 1897, forwarded by the Port Officer under his memorandum No. 3842—10 of even date, reporting that he examined on the 24th idem at the Workshops Slip Pilot Schooner No. 1 externally and internally as far as it was practicable to do so and found that—(1) The keel and planking on both sides from keel up to water-line were in very good preservation, and the sheaving generally in fair order through thin and defective in places; (2) the rudder-braces worn in the gudgeons, also pintles, and rudder in fair order; (3) the planking above water line on either side for five strakes up was defective, worm-eaten and unseaworthy; (4) the chain-plates thin, and dead eyes and pins attached to the same worn small through wear and tear, the centre keelson was in good order; and most all the frames with the exception of (8) eight, extending from foremast aft either side, were worn thin and require strengthening by being fished; the deck-stringers, iron, either side and amid ship, running right, fore and aft, also breast-hooks forward were worn out and very thin, all of which require to be renewed, also the stringer-plates above turn of bilges and across the transom; recommending that (1) the whole of the sheathing should be removed and renailed fore and aft either side; (2) the rudder gudgeons and braces rebushed; (3) the five strakes of outside planking from deck down to water-line either side be renewed right, fore and aft; (4) all chain-plates and dead eyes be renewed; (5) the side-stringers at deck either side be renewed right, fore and aft; (6) breast-hooks forward and transom-plates aft be renewed; (7) midship stringers fore and aft be renewed fore and aft either side; (8) stringer-plates either side at turn of bilge be renewed and properly secured; (9) all defective frames be properly fished and strengthened; (10) all defective deck planking be renewed and made repaired; and observing that, if the whole of these repairs are carried out, he is of opinion that it will allow of the vessel being made sound and seaworthy and admitted her being utilised for a number of years yet to come.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th December 1897, reporting that the probable cost of thoroughly repairing the schooner, including all the requirements mentioned by the Shipwright Surveyor in his report of 27th idem, will be Rs. 21,057, and remarking that, if these repairs be completed, the schooner will be good for about ten years more work with only ordinary repairs.

The Secretary reported that the sum at the credit of the Schooners Replacement Fund was Rs. 3,00,540.

Resolution.—The repairs to Pilot Schooner No. 1 may be proceeded with, and the estimate of Rs. 21,057 is sanctioned.

SEGREGATION CAMP.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 23th December 1897, reporting that two blocks of temporary huts, each containing four rooms, have been erected, at a cost of about Rs. 300, on the vacant ground to the north of Bhusawal Street for the use of the dock labourers as a segregation camp. The secretary reported that the dock labourers having shown a disposition to leave Bombay in consequence of some of their number having been removed under the plague regulations to the Segregation Camp for Contacts at Narelwady, he had, after a conference with the contractors and several of the muccadums, represented their grievances to the President of the Plague Committee who had accepted the suggestion made on behalf of the dock labourers—That the Trustees should establish a separate camp on the Elphinstone Estate, to which labourers and their families would be removed from infected houses and be detained under the medical surveillance of the Trustees' Medical Officer; that two houses of accommodating four families have accordingly been provided with the necessary conveniences and surrounded with a fence on a site near the Trustees' Dispensary, and space has been left for other huts to be erected if necessary, but there has not yet been any occasion to use those already erected; That the men have also been furnished with tickets, showing that they are employed by the Trustees, and in the case of necessity should be sent to the Trustees' camp: That these steps have restored confidence amongst the men, and there has been no hitch in the supply of labour at the docks although the supply has not been as abundant as in more favourable times.

Resolution.—Approved. The expenditure on the huts is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the paper laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Dec. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1897.	For week ending 24th Dec. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 24th Dec. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	33	633	18	700
" piloted out of harbour...	20	616	28	718
" transported	13	383	13	475
" attended to	0	93	4	62
" warped	1	60	3	41

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. G. H. MANLEY, Royal Artillery is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant E. N. Stockley is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

IT is notified that Captain (temporary Major) Rainey, 12th Madras Infantry, has passed the prescribed examination at Aldershot, and is tactically fitted for permanent command of a native regiment.

THE undermentioned officers, having passed the examination, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army:—Captain F. P. Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry; A. C. Watson, 11th Bengal Infantry; W. C. M. Woodcock, 29th Punjab Infantry; E. S. Hall, 30th Punjab Infantry; F. J. H. Wynn, 37th Dogras; H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Sikh Infantry; A. A. Eustace, 2nd Sikh Infantry; R. Harman, D. S. O., 4th Sikh Infantry; C. T. Swan, 4th Madras Pioneers; W. H. Brown, 25th Madras Infantry; H. D. Daly, 32nd Madras Infantry; H. C. Bernard, 26th Madras Infantry; F. W. C. Turner, 1st Hyderabad Cavalry; E. J. M. Wood, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Lieutenants F. T. T. Moore, 4th Bengal Cavalry; H. Tweeddell, 4th Bengal Infantry; E. V. Martin, 18th Bengal Infantry; C. S. W. Robinson, 27th Punjab Infantry; M. G. James, 2and Gurkha Rifles; C. L. Haldane, 8th Madras Infantry; W. C. S. Price, 13th Madras Infantry; E. N. Burton, 37th Madras Infantry; C. S. Stack, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; B. H. Nurse, 22nd Bombay Infantry; R. W. Burton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ANTIPODEAN STAGE REALISM.

MOVING STORY OF A "HUGE SUCCESS."

SEVERAL unrehearsed and highly exciting incidents (we learn from a recent issue of the *Melbourne Argus*) occurred at the initial production of "The Prairie King" at the Lyceum Theatre, Sydney, the play is one of the Wild West order, and is full of sensationalism, which the management have sought to make more intense by the introduction of a "real" water scene and a collapsible bridge effect. A mischance began just before the last beat of the drum in the overture, when a canvas tank, which fills so many functions during the performance, burst and the water escaping into the magazine below the stage the management had to send an apologist to crave the indulgence of the audience while repairs were being effected. The performance crawled along somewhat sadly, as if the escaping water had washed the heart out of the actors, until it was known that the tank had been refilled. Each member of the company then played up to the great abduction scene in the second act. The part of the heroine was filled by Miss Maud Williamson. Her final escape was to have been made across the unlucky tank, and up to this point all seemed to be going off splendidly. An Indian war whoop rang through the theatre, and the heroine was dragged shrieking across the stage, and finally flitted breathlessly into a canoe moored to the side of the tank. Then came a mighty splash, the canoe having capsized. Miss Williamson fell head over heels into the tank. The audience were appreciative of the realism of the situation, for they did not know that Miss Williamson had been caught in the canoe, and was in most imminant risk of being drowned. Some of the performers kept the play going, but Mr. King Hedley and some stage hands groped anxiously and unsuccessfully for the leading lady. The curtain was rapidly rung down, and a fireman and a beach hand plunged in to the rescue of the distressed heroine in real earnest. Exactly how long she was submerged cannot be said, but when pulled out from beneath the canoe she was unconscious. Though the shock was considerable, Miss Williamson insisted upon reappearing, and the audience, who had by this time become acquainted with her mishap, received her with rapturous cheering. Then there followed a hitch in the bridge scene through Mr. King Hedley alleged mustang refusing to face the risk of plumping down into the tank. The star, however, siezed the untried horse, and forced him at the bridge, which collapsed exactly at the right moment, and let down with a huge splash into the tank. The play was thus converted by seer courage and quick witgedness from a threatened failure into a huge success.

ORIGIN OF LACE.

HAND-MADE lace has a fascinating history, says the "Woman's Home Companion." Some have supposed that it originated in Egypt, the land that gaved birth to nearly all the arts; but search diligently as you may, and you will never discover in mummy's tomb, on sculptured or painted wall, or in any archæological find whatever, the pictorial or actual remains of this poetic tissue; neither is there documentary evidence of its presence there. Gauzes and nets, fine muslins and exquisite embroideries, fringes, knotted and plaited, you may meet with frequently, but this fabric without a foundation, this ethereal textile, named by the Italians "punto in aria" (stitch in air), you will never chance upon. Why? Because it did not exist before the fifteenth century; because it was invented by the European woman, forming her contribution to the Rennissance, and was unknown to the Orientals, who have even now no love for its pale perfection, and do not use it in their costumes nor in household decoration. Its lack of colour makes it unlovely in their eyes.

Fanciful stories have been woven to account for the invention of the art, and the honour has been claimed by both Venice and Flanders. Yet it did not as once spring into being in full perfection, but was rather an evolution, and came by degrees. In "punto tagliato" (cut point) we first perceive a groping in its direction, for with the piercings of white embroidery we have a lighter effect. In drawn work ("punto tirato") another step was gained, and in reticulated grounds or net work we have adecided advantage. Upon this net the pattern was darned in, and in France it was called "lacis," the nearest word we have to lace. After these efforts came a total emancipation from all foundations, and the "punto in aria" was an assured fact. The first lace, it is thought, was made with the needle (point), the pattern being traced upon parchment or paper, and the outlines marked by a thread, caught now and then to the paper, to keep it in place. Upon this scaffolding the slight superstructure was built, and the method is still the same. Soon afterward the bobbins came in as a factor, and the needle and the bobbins remain to this day the only means employed to produce hand-made lace. So that all of it resolves itself into the two generic kinds—point, which is made by the needle, and pillow, by the bobbins; or there may be a composite article made by both.

THOSE who were present at the meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, heard an eminent politician deliver an address under somewhat novel conditions. Mr. Courtney, no doubt, owing to the state of his eyesight, spoke with the aid of a prompter. His prepared speech ran to the length of eleven long columns, but he mercifully summarised this, and spoke only for a hour and a half. The summary was given from memory, aided by a young gentleman, almost the only person in the hall attired in evening dress, who sat beside Mr. Courtney, giving him every now and then a "prompt" as each of the many sections of the speech was reached.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, grey or White hair, to its Original Colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 93, Farringdon Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is likely that a detachment of native infantry will be sent to Jask to protect the telegraph station there. This will prevent the recurrence of attacks by bands of robbers such as killed Mr. Graves.

THE Lincolnshire Regiment, which has been ordered to Wady Halfa, was to have come on to India during the current reliefs; its destination being Secunderabad. Its place on the Indian roster will not be filled for the present.

THE new Calcutta Municipal Bill will be introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council two or three weeks hence. Its main purpose will be to secure a strong and responsible executive.

THE appeals in the Cawnpore Dividend cases, a report of which appeared some weeks ago, were dismissed by the District Judge of Cawnpore on Monday afternoon, The Subordinate Judge, it will be remembered, gave judgment against the plaintiff, Jagannath Pershad Chowdhry, and in favour of the Muir Mills Company, the Woollen Mills Company and Mr. A. McRobert.

REPORTS from the Kurram Valley say that the Afridis are suffering severely from the cold, and many of their cattle have died from exposure. They are not attempting to rebuild their houses, partly because the snow prevents them and partly because they fear the return of our troops in the spring. Large numbers have come into the Massurzai and Khoedall Khel Zaimukht limits.

As regardst the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, but little opposition is likely to be offeed to it, as no sweeping changes will now be made. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will rest content with securng a proper system of settlement by revenue officrs in temporarily settled estates only; ie, where rvenue is being settled; and by leaving permanently settled tracts under the Act of 1885, amending the law only so far as to ensure greater expedition and to make it clear that decisions of the settlement officers acting as courts, as well as those of the special judges, are final and not open to revision in regular suits. This was the intention of the legislature in 1885.

MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., Resident in Travancore, has lately been shooting in the Travancore Hills with a party consisting of Sir Henry Tichborne, Mr. Stonor and Captain Portal, A.-D.-C. The party obtained a pretty considerable bag, including two tuskers, one a "record" in size, and a bison.

IN discussing a recent grand Burmese wedding at Mandalay, a Mandalay scribe writes that the bride was celebrated amongst the Burmese for her beauty but that it is somewhat difficult to judge of a Burmese bride on her wedding day, as she is so loaded with jewels, and her hair so plastered down, and her face so obviously "got up," that, to European taste at any rate, she is seen at a great disadvantage.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th December, 1897, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 83,000 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,01,500, other earnings, etc., Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 1,85,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 220-3-10. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 2,01,086-11-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 239-6-3.

THE Madras paperchase meets that are taking the place of hunting this year, owing to all the bounds having died, have apparently "caught on" well. On Christmas Day, the meet was at Kodambaukum Toll Bar, where a fairly large field, including several ladies assembled. The course, laid by Mr. T. E. M. Lawson, was from Kodambaukum to Saidapet, round the bed of the Long Tank, and comprised a large variety of jumps, four or five of them being water. An unfortunate accident occurred at the first fence, Mr. Fenning's pony coming down and injuring its rider somewhat severely in the face. There were also several other spills of a minor character.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Shungra Soobyer, C.I.E., Dewan of Travancore, who accompanies His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to Madras at the end of this month, will, on the Maharajah's return to Trevandrum, retire from the Dewanship, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao, who is now Chief Justice of the State, succeeding to the office. Mr. Venkoba Chary, who was for some time acting as 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, will, it is said, be made Chief Justice in the room of Mr. Krishnasawmy Rao. Mr. Shungra Soobyer will, on retirement, receive a monthly pension of Rs. 750 and a bonus of Rs. 10,000.

THE East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, is announced with a capital of a quarter of a million, mainly in one pound preference and ordinary shares. The Company is formed to acquire and amalgamate Parry's Madras Factories and Arcot Distilleries and Sugar Work. The leading names on the board are Earl Denbigh, Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, late Accountant-General in the Military Department of the Government of India, and Mr. Stranack, Manager, of the Commercial Bank of India. Another Company floated this week is a gigantic bill posting concern, with two millions and a quarter capital. It is a sign of the times, and an indication besides to what proportions minor occupations can be brought by amalgamation.

THE Opium Department in India, writes the *Pioneer*, is not a philanthropic institution, but there are occasions when its operations are similar in effect. Between July and December 1896 the sums paid in advance to cultivators amounted to no less than 35 lakhs of rupees; and from August to October 1897 34¼ lakhs were advanced. In the spring of 1897 again, when the opium was gathered and weighed in, payments aggregating over 84 lakhs were made to the cultivators; and when the accounts were finally closed in October, the further payments then made came to about 13½ lakhs. Thus, as the historian of the famine puts it, the cultivators of these Provinces were financed during the scarcity period by the Opium Department to the extent of nearly 168½ lakhs of rupees (equal to over one million sterling at current rates of exchange): and as popy is not grown in the Meerut and Kumaon divisions which alone escaped the famine, it was the distressed districts which reaped the benefit of these very extensive transactions.

WITH reference to the P. and O. s.s. Clyde and the cool bravery of Mr. Bradshaw, the chief officer, a correspondent writes: "You will be interested to hear that he is one of the few persons who has ever seen a tablet erected in a church to his own memory. Some years ago he was reported drowned; fortunately, this was not the case. He rejoiced his friends by turning up alive and well; but previously to this a tablet recording his death and eulogising his many virtues had been erected in the parish church. This I had from his own lips on board the Clyde one day last year when she was tossing in the Mediterranean in almost as fearful a storm as this which she has just weathered." The same correspondent adds: "Everyone who knows Captain Gordon knows too the absolute confidence that his behaviour always inspires in his passengers. I am glad, after the experience of many voyages, to be able to add my testimony to the superb behaviour of Lascar crews. They are unfailing in the time of danger, and absolutely reliable."

A NATIVE Japanese newspaper commented the other day on the increasing influence of the German merchants at Yokohama, and predicted that before very long the British would have to take a secondary place in the Japanese port. It is stated that there is not a single public undertaking in the Settlement in which Germans are not interested in some way or other. Free samples of sugar, wines, beers and spirits, and also scientific preparations for stimulating agricultural prodnce, are being constantly supplied to Japanese merchants and Members of Parliament, and in this way German goods are talked about and well advertised.

THE threatened attack of the dervishes on the Egyptian advanced force in the Soudan, compelling the despatch of British reinforcements, is in one way so opportune that our critics on the Continent are certain to be sceptical of the reality of the danger, and to consider the alarm as a convenient clock for a forward movement. The presence of four British regiments at Berber where they can now be concentrated rapidly, thanks to the railway to Abu Hamed and the light draught steamers on the river there, will mark the beginning of the last stage of the march to Khartoum, for it is not likely that Egypt will be put to the expense of placing a brigrde on the frontier merely to mark time till the enemy appears, or only to withdraw it again later. The river navigation no doubt is not atits best, but the season is most favourable for a campaign with European troops, and there are sufficient light gunboats on the Nile to transport the troops. Another motive for pressing on is the wisdom of forestalling the schemes both of the French and Abyssinians, whose presence in the Nile Equatorial Provinces can only occasion fresh political complications. France at all events must understand clearly that she will not be permitted to obtain any foothold on the Upper Nile, but none the less the presence of her exploring expeditions, with their proclamations and treaties, even although these were irregular and disowned by the Home Government, would certainly furnish a pretext for claiming compensation elsewhere to cover their withdrawal. Once we are at Khartoum and the Khalifa's troops in full retreat with shattered prestige, it will not be long before our steamers push up the river to pick up the lapsed provinces and get in touch with the Lakesand our forces in Uganda.

THE first of the "test" matches between Mr Stoddart's team and the eleven representing Australia began the other day in Sydney, New South Wales. Stodhart and Board stood out from the English team, which was captained by Mr. Maclaren. Winning the toss he elected to go in on a good but rather slow pitch, and at the close of the day's play the Englishmen had put on 337 runs for five wickets, towards which Mr. Maclaren contributed 109 and Hayward 72. TheEnglish team next day completed their first innings for 551, including 177 by Ranjitsinhji and 62 by Hirst. The Australians at the close of the day had lost five wickets for 86 runs and finished their first innings for 237 or 314 behind. Following on they had obtained at the close of play 126 runs for one wicket down. The Australians yesterday completed their second innings for 408, which left the Englishmen only 95 to make to win, and of these they had obtained 30 without loss of a wicket when play ceased for the day. The most wonderful feature of the week's play is Ranjitsinhji's innings of 177, and everybody is commenting on the spectacle of a man just risen from a sick-bed on which he had been stretched by a weakening disease, for two days standing at the wicket in a semi-tropical climate against some of the best bowling and fielding in the world.

RECENT rumours regarding Mr. Chamberlain and the War Office have been explained by the further report that he is to be the spokesman of the Cabinet in the House of Commons when the new proposals regarding the army are made. A Correspondent, however, informs us that the Committee of the Cabinet engaged in the new military proposals does not include Mr. Chamberlain, but consists of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton, Lord Wolseley attending for consultations. Mr. Powell Williams, as the Financial Secretary to the War Office, would ordinarily share with Mr. Brodrick, the Under-Secretary, the representation of that department in the House of Commons. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain will be ready to support Mr. Williams—a member of what is sometimes known as his family party.

SURGEON-MAJOR BANNERMAN, I. M. S., is at present in Belgaum carrying out prophylactic inoculations against plague by M. Haffkine's method. So far some 2,000 people have come forward, and there is much eagerness displayed on all sides to test the efficacy of the treatment. The 26th M. I. have suffered severely, but the great majority of them have now been inoculated, and it will be most interesting to note whether in their case the treatment will afford that protection which is so confidently claimed for it.

"THE trail of the microbe is over them all," may well be written of every appliance that is to be found in the druggist's shop, or in even the best cared for sick room, says the *Independent*. The latest offender is the common rubber dropper for eye lotions. A dropper soon after being used become covered with a layer of bacteria, and they becomes coated with an insoluble white flourlike film. The lotion itself has probably been carefully sterilised, but the instant it touches the bulb the film comes off, and the insoluble particles are diffused through the liquid. When one reflects that the amount of contaminated liquid that Tyndall took up on a thread of spun glass was enough to infest a large test tube of sterilised material, and fill it with swarming microbes, we appreciate the force of thoroughly cleansing the dropper.

THE old adage that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client is again exemplified in the case of the composer Johannes Brahms. Concerning the disposition of his musical library and manuscripts, there is no question. They have gone to the Society of Friends of Music of Vienna, where they will be available for all classes of students. Brahms, however, also left 20,000*l.*, which is now being claimed (under various holograph wills, some signed and others altogether unsigned) by the Liszt Pension Society of Hamburg and the Czerny Society of Vienna. Besides these, twenty-two other persons, many of them emigrants to the United States, are claiming as next of kin, nineteen on his father's side and three on that of his mother. The authorities, by the way, have recently found in an old desk upwards of 600 letters written to Brahms by Liszt, Wagner, and other celebrities. This correspondence promises to be of the highest interest.

BY degrees the interpretation of the legal changes made in the position of wives by the Married Women's Property Act will be completed. One of the most recent questions arising has been settled in a Manchester bankruptcy case. A bankrupt's wife claimed that she should take equal rank with other creditors against her husband's estate in respect of a loan of 400*l* which she had advanced to him the day before her marriage. Her claim was opposed under the section of the Act which postpones the claims of a wife for business or trade loans till after other creditors have been satisfied; but Judge Parry, while agreeing that the money was lent for the purposes of the husbands business, held that it could not be money lent by the wife to the husband, because at the time the parties were not married. The wife's claim to rank with the other creditors was therefore admitted.

DR. EDVARD GRIEG writes with reference to an editorial note which has been prefixed to his article on Mozart in the November number of "The Century": "I am not an exponent of 'Scandinavian' music, but only of Norwegian. The national characteristics of the three peoples—the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the Danes—are wholly different, and their music differs just as much. Secondly, my artistic convictions and principles are not in any way opposed to the Wagnerian propaganda." I have pointed out the mistaken tactics of the Wagnerians with regard to Schumann (in "The Century" for January, 1894) and Mozart, but I myself make propaganda for Wagner wherever I can, without being an adherent of the so-called Wagnerians. I am, in fact, no believer in any kind of "isms"; I am neither more nor less than an admirer of Wagner—so ardent an admirer, indeed, that there can scarcely be a greater. Thirdly, my estimate of Mozart is not, as the editor of "The Century" assumes, more sympathetic because Mozart, in awakening the spirit of German music, did what Grieg proposed to himself and accomplished on his native land." Such an assumption I must, decidedly protest against. My unbounded admiration of Mozart is raised above all considerations of nationality. Moreover, it is not correct to state briefly that Mozart's chief achievement was that he awakened the spirit of German music. It was Bach, before Mozart's time, and later Beethoven and Wagner, who in a far greater degree, did this.

LONELY.

I was enjoying a modified form of that detestable thing called a rest cure, writes "Autolycus" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which solitude and separation from everything one likes best are the principal elements. I spent the greater part of the day in bed being rubbed and fed. Towards four o'clock I got up and went downstairs and had a dreary substitute for tea in a glass of milk. At seven I had a solitary supper, and went to bed. It was at this solitary meal that I first met the earwig.

A friend had sent me a beautiful bunch of white chrysanthemums. I had arranged them loosely in an old blue-and-white Chinese vase, and put them in the middle of my supper-table, where they might enliven my evening meal. I was refreshing my eyes with their whiteness the evening after they had arrived, when an earwig come out of one of the blossoms, and, walking to the end of one of the outermost white petals, looked out over the expanse of tablecloth. I do not like earwigs. My usual greeting to them is to stamp upon them. Whether it was that the dearth of interest in the life I was leading invested this particular specimen with an importance he would have lacked had he come upon the scenes at another time, I do not know; but I regarded him without the least feeling of repugnance or antagonism, and even with something approaching to interest. He went as far as he dared, along the petal, and craned his neck over the white tablecloth and moved his antennæ as if he would sample the atmosphere. Idly, I compared him to a coastguardsman, and could imagine that he was looking through a telescope, or shading his eyes with his hand to his forehead that he might see as far as possible. When he had gazed for a few seconds he turned round, and, getting off the blossom, went down the stalk a few inches till he came to where a leaf from another chrysanthemum made a sort of landing stage to another blossom that looked out on another side of the room. Up this he climbed, and took a survey from this standpoint. He repeated this operation till he had surveyed the room from every possible point of view. Then he came back to the blossom on which I had first seen him, and gazed long and wonderingly across the blank white tablecloth at me, at the end of the table. Then it occurred to me

WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH HIM.

He didn't know where he was. He had been picked—torn from his native village, and possibly (who can tell?) from the bosom of his family, while he slept, and had awakened to find himself quite alone in a perfectly new world. As he gazed I felt that he was straining his eyes into the distance in the vain hope of catching sight of some familiar landmark, and racking his bewildered brain to think what could possibly have happened to him. I tried to imagine what it would be like to awake one morning and find myself in a world that was as different to my present world as is a dining room to a flower-bed in a garden. The nearest approach I could make to imagining his feeling was to picture myself, like Robinson Crusoe, alone on a desert island. But I felt that it was an inadequate picture of his state. For I, having read of desert islands, should probably recognize one when I saw it, where as the chances are that the earwig had never even heard of such a thing as a dining-room.

Thus I and the unlucky I watched him the first day, and then went away and forgot about him till the next evening, when, after I had been seated about five minutes, he came out again and looked at me. It seemed to me that his bewildered look had given way to one of boredom. He was lonely and bored. It was quite natural that he should be so, I thought. For what could be possibly have found to do all day long, all alone on a bunch of chrysanthemums on a dining-room table.

I found myself wondering how he had spent the day, and whether it had seemed as interminable to him as it had to me. I felt convinced that it had. After he had gazed in my direction for some moments, he turned and began his promenade over the chrysanthemums. Instead of running up to the tops of the blossoms and gazing out into the room, he proceeded to look about underneath the leaves in a way that clearly indicated that he was looking to see if there were not possibly another earwig anywhere on the desert island. His movements became more languid as he went on; and after a time he gave it up as hopeless, and sat down and thought.

The next evening I found him waiting for me when I came down to supper. And she next, and the next. On the fourth evening it struck me that he was

DISTINCTLY THINNER

than the first time I saw him. He was probably starving! With sudden compunction for not having thought of it before I hastened to put little morsels of various viands on the blossom before him. He either took no notice of them at all, or turned away impatiently as if the sight of them worried him, giving me to understand that when the mind is sick food is a poor consolation.

A day or two later, when I sat down to my supper, he had disappeared. I turned the vase round and investigated the blossoms carefully. He was nowhere to be seen. A conviction gripped me that he had fallen into the water. The possibility had occurred to me before. I waited till the maid had left the room, and then, lifting the Chinese vase off the table, I carefully raised the bunch of chrysanthemums out of it and looked inside. It was all I feared. He had fallen in. To my relief I saw that he was still struggling—feebly, it is true, but enough to show that life was not yet extinct. I hastened to rescue him with the stalk of one of the blossoms. He climbed up it so easily that I wondered he had not done it before, and I crossed my mind that possibly he had determined to put an end to his monotonous existence by drowing himself. The fact that he never made the attempt again, however, threw discredit on this assumption.

Indeed, I should have missed him at once if he had disappeared again. I began to look upon him as a companion at my solitary meal. I used to spend the whole time watching him as he walked about on the blossoms, thinking about him, wondering what he felt like, and indulging in endless surmises as to his history, his age, his sex. But wherever my idle fancy led me, I always ended up with the face that he was

THE LONELIEST CREATURE I HAD EVER COME ACROSS.

Perhaps he moved my compassion most when, as he was fond of doing, he would get on to the top of the tallest chrysanthemum and look up at the globes of electricity over his head, as if he were wondering what they were and what had become of the sky.

That no one in the house knew of his existence except myself, I gathered from the fact that no one molested him, that he had so far escaped being cleaned on. Considering how likely it was that he should eventually be his fate, I wounder I did not take pains to ward off such a catastrophe.

He had been there nearly a fortnight when the chrysanthemums began to show signs of withering. It seemed to me he was conscious that something was wrong, and that an uneasy feeling of impending disaster gave a dash of grimness to his loneliness. I began to wonder what would become of him when the chrysanthemums were thrown away, and pictured him weeping and gnashing his teeth in the outer darkness of the dustheap. I resolved to save him from such a fate. Though I should miss him dreadfully, I could remove him from the chrysanthemums and drop him gently on to a carnation plant that grew beneath my sitting-room window. I came down one evening prepared to do this before I sat down to my meal. As I went into the room, the maid, who had just put down the viands, was busy bending down looking for something on the floor. Before I had time to say anything she gave a vindictive stamp. I knew at once what had happened. I felt quite sick.

"What is it, Mary?" I contrived to ask.

Only a nasty earwing, m'm, off, the chrysanthemums. But I've killed him," she said cheerfully.

I said nothing. How could I explain to her what she had done! How could I expect her to understand, even if I did? She would think I was going off my head.

"I should not have minded so much," I said, trying to excuse a tear that I brushed away as I rose from my untouched meal, "if he had not been so dreadfully lonely."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S mother, whose death was announced the other day, came of Scotch Covenanter stock. Some of her ancestors were among the victims of Claverhouse; others, after long imprisonment, emigrated to the United States. Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley possessed many of the characteristics of her Scotch forefathers. She was a competent, strong-brained woman, intensely practical and profoundly religious. She had a great influence over all her children, but more especially over the President. He resembled her in face and manner, and in many of his ways of thinking. Mrs. McKinley married when she was eighteen. Her husband was only twenty. The McKinleys are a long-lived family; Mr. McKinley senior living to be 85, and his wife 88. She had nine children, all of whom grew up to man's estate, and seven of whom are still living. The family had only a small income, and Mrs. McKinley supplemented it by taking in boarders and doing the cooking herself. She was always a hard worker, and even in her old age could be seen almost any pleasant morning sweeping her porch, ready for a chat with a neighbour. Although over eighty, she was a cheery, sprightly old lady, with a sweet voice, always ready to help a neighbour. During the last years of her life she lived near her son, in Canton, Ohio, with one of her daughters.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In order to be master of the various accounts for which he is responsible, the British officer of to-day must either have received what is termed a "sound commercial education," or else be one of those fortunate persons who are possessed of a natural aptitude for business and figures. Some pass through the ordeal of monetary responsibility without suffering any serious financial detriment, and this in spite of their own shortcomings in matters of business. But such immunity observes the "Broad Arrow," is generally due to the fortunate influence of good accountants, who leave nothing for their officer to do beyond signing his name to documents or cheques. A few are really fit to face the situation, irrespective of good or bad clerks, but the great majority are absolutely at the mercy of their subordinates. It is true of course that under recent regulations an officer has only himself to blame if, say, his pay-sergeant robs him of hard cash. But a careless clerk can easily bring about losses, upon purely paper transactions, quite as heavy as if he were to go in for actual robbery. It is all the same to the officer whether deficiencies upon his accounts are caused by peculation or by careless ommission to realise certain credits due to the funds of which he has charge. In either case the officer makes good the difference as best he can, and from that day nurses a grievance, and sometimes an only too serious one. All over the world regimental officers are exposed to the danger of losing money, in the discharge of their duties, whilst nowhere do they receive one farthing in the way of recompense for the risk and labour thrust upon them.

The five old gunboats, Wrangler, Mutine, Espiegle, Industry and Fanny, which have been set apart for the Southampton boom defence plan, have arrived at that port, each having on board a section of the impediments which is designed to keep out torpedo-boats in time of war. The boom consists of spiked baulks of timber which are to float on the surface of the water, and of stout wire hawsers both below and above the surface. The spiked boom is regarded as an insuperable obstacle to torpedo-boats, and various experiments with this type of obstruction have been made by the officers of the Vernon. The question has been put whether the sinking of any one of these boom-ships would cause such a gap in the defence as to enable boats to pass through. The inquiry seems to be a very pertinent one, and it would be of interest to obtain an expert opinion on the matter.

While in several armies of the Continent there is found to be a difficulty in procuring a supply of good non-commissioned officers, the Italians complain that they have too many, and that they are too old. Out of an effective of 10,210, more than 60 per cent. have passed more than eight years in their grade, while the service of 35 per cent. reaches twelve years. It is held that the presence of a body of men, however good, who have lost their youthful spirit, and are merely retaining their places while expecting civil employment, to which they have a claim under the law, must have a disastrous effect upon the quality of the forces. In order to relieve the difficulty the Minister has promulgated a decree authorising the corps not to re-engage non-commissioned officers who have been more than twenty-five years in the army for further periods. Therefore a considerable number of old soldiers will be retired on December 31 with a small pension, but without any claim to civil employment.

During the last half-century the bodies of many Turkish naval officers and seamen have been interred in the southern corner of the extensive grounds attached to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, but in consequence of the decision of the Admiralty to erect a new zymotic hospital thereabouts the bodies of these officers and men are to be exhumed and a special cemetery is now being prepared for their reinterment at Clay Hall, a suburb of Gosport. The permission of the Turkish Ambassador was obtained for the purpose. The new hospital will be a fine one in every respect. It will contain one hundred beds, and from its windows an extensive view of Spithead and the north-eastern corner of the Isle of Wight will be obtained. A gymnasium and a gymnastic instructor for the surgeons and sick berth staff at Haslar Hospital have recently been approved by the Admiralty and will be greatly appreciated by those for whom this arrangement has been made.

By a Royal decree promulgated during November the establishments of the personal staff in the Spanish Army have undergone revision. Seven aides-de-camp are now assigned to the War Minister in time of peace, no limits being fixed during war. To officers in command of army corps are allowed in peace and war respectively four or six aides-de-camp. Generals of division are similarly provided with two or three, and brigadiers with one or two. The chief of the staff has, if a lieutenant-general, four or six, with corresponding reductions if of lower rank. These staff officers wear in all cases the uniforms of their own regiments or corps, differenced only by the aiguillettes usually associated with their duties as aides de-camp.

The transformation of the French field artillery is so far advanced that one hundred batteries of six pieces each are already available for service. Detachments from each artillery regiment are being trained to use the new guns at Chalons. The secret has been well kept. The new weapon is called the "Deport gun," after Colonel Deport, its inventor. It is, of course, quick-firing, and throws steel shells of 75mm. calibre. The Deport gun is said to be far superior to the present German artillery and to have no recoil owing to an ingenious mechanism.

M. M. Auburtin and Umbdenstock are the architects who have been successful in the competition for the design of the French international naval and military exhibition which is to take place in the year 1900. The Revue du Cercle Militaire says that a better choice could not have been made, and we hope soon to give some further particulars of the building and the purpose for which it is designed. The specifications for the buildings are now being prepared with the view of presenting an estimate of cost to the Minister of War. The first article of the authorising decree prescribes that there shall be a "respective international exhibition of the armies of land and sea." This is to include war like appliances, equipments, and methods which are no longer in use, the documents concerning them, and pictures and other art works illustrating naval and military history. The exhibits will be arranged in a part of the building which is to be erected for the exhibition of modern appliances and conditions of war. The Ministers of War and marine will be at the charge of decorating and arranging the historic galleries, the work being conducted by a special committee, but foreign committees will bear the special charges of their own exhibits. In regard to the modern exhibition it may be said that it will include everything that can interest naval and military men, and it is confidently expected that the collection of exhibits will never have been equalled.

The competitive trials of new types of field artillary guns for the Italian Army are fixed to begin about the 15th instant, and will occupy a period of several months. Three field batteries arrived for this purpose on November 25 at the Central School of Artillery, Nettuno. They are drawn respectively from the 1st (Foglingo), 7th (Pisa), and 13th (Rome) artillery regiments. The committee for this experiments, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Adami, will be charged with the examination of six different types of quick-firing field pieces, of which four have been submitted by as many foreign establishments respectively, the Government foundries at Turin and Naples contributing the remaining patterns.

General Morra di Lavriano, lately commanding the 8th Italian Army Corps at Florence, has been appointed ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, an office which has sometimes, though rarely, been conferred upon a military officer. His departure causes changes in the various commands, particulars of which have not yet been finally settled. The *Popolo Romano* says that General Baldissera will succeed General di Lavriano at the head of the 8th Corps, thus vacating the command of the 7th Corps (Ancona) in favour of General Orero, who is in command of the division at Rome. Major-General di Vigadore, chief aide-de-camp to King Humbert, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Major-General di Quinto, who commands the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Verona. General di San Marzano is Minister of War in the new Cabinet.

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A DESIGN for Vauxhall new bridge has been unanimously approved by the Bridges Committee of the London County Council, and if it meets the approval of the Council itself the working drawings will be at once put in hand. It promises to be a striking addition to our Thames bridges, and if carried out as proposed will be constructed of concrete cased in granite. Mr. Bull, Chairman of the Committee, yesterday announced that the temporary structure is likely to be completed in January. He hopes to see the new bridge open two years later.

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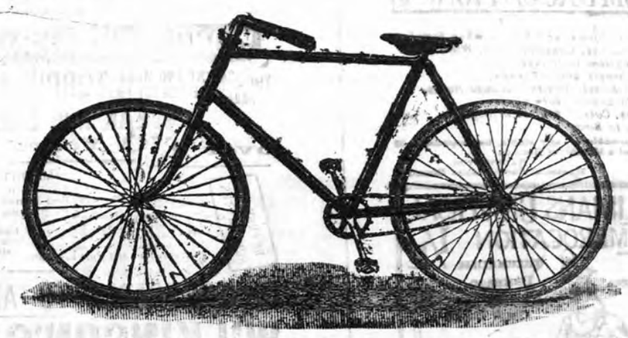

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